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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

☞ On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

No Paper To-morrow.

This day having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of Fasting and Prayer, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

THE Post office will be open from 7½ to 8½ o'clock A. M., and from 5½ o'clock P. M. to the usual closing time to-day.

The Union County Ticket.

The Union County Convention met yesterday at the Court House, and placed in nomination an excellent ticket. The nominees for the various offices are all popular gentlemen, and were selected for their well-known fitness for the respective positions named. Throughout, the ticket gives great satisfaction, and its election by a large majority in October next is a foregone conclusion. The proceedings may be found elsewhere.

Acceptable Sacrifice.

This being the day set apart throughout the United States as a season of Fasting and Prayer, the disaster which is most recent, nearest to us, which appeals in the most earnest manner to our hearts for practical sympathy and substantial tokens of humiliation, is that which rises from the ashes of Chambersburg. We suggest that no more deserving object could be presented to the congregations which will gather in their stated places of worship today than this. This is not the only effort we would recommend, but the day occasions an excellent opportunity for special sacrifice on account of the victims of the rebel raid at Chambersburg. The following brief sentences, which we clip from the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, are sufficiently graphic to make the appeal for help plain:

It was really heart-rending to see the women, almost frantic, running to and fro, begging the miserable wretches to cease the work of destruction. Children were running in every direction seeking their parents, while the women were crying and hunting for their children who could not be found. Families were rushing from their homes, without anything they could call their own except the clothing they had upon their backs, to seek security in the desolated field around the town. The appeals of the old and helpless were lost in the noise of the conflagration, and this only served to elicit the scorn and derision of the freebooters who came for the infamous purpose of laying this once beautiful town in ruins. The damage accomplished cannot be repaired for at least a quarter of a century, which was perpetrated in less than two hours.

Wanted for Our Soldiers.

The ladies of the Pittsburgh Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission appeal to the people on behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers, for rags and bandages for wounds; for blackberries in every form, syrups, wine, brandy, preserves, jam and jelly, for the sick. They also desire the aid of women to make up articles for the use of soldiers, and will give out work at their rooms, No. 69 Fourth street, to responsible parties. This appeal should meet with a prompt response, as the demand for all these articles is great and urgent. We have had several sanguinary battles lately, and the number of wounded is large. The resources of the Sanitary Commission are heavily taxed to supply the necessities of the sick and wounded, and the co-operation of those who are patriotically inclined is heartily solicited to enable the Commission to fulfil its holy work.

Above all the articles most required by the soldier at this season are blackberries. At all seasons the men in the army are peculiarly liable to diarrhea, which is checked in the earlier stages and the patient cured by the use of the blackberry in some form. This life-saving berry grows abundantly in our land, and is easily and cheaply obtained. Every person who has the means to spare should purchase at least a bushel of blackberries and hand them over to the Aid Societies, which will cheerfully receive and forward them. If not able to buy as many as you would like, buy all you can; for surely a few lives saved are better than none. Hospital surgeons regard the blackberry juice, in any way preserved, as of inestimable value. It has cured where other means have failed. It recalls the slowly-wasting victims of disease from approaching death back to vigorous life. Knowing how precious, then, these berries are to the sick soldier, will not our good people send forward an abundance to the Sanitary Commission? The blackberry season will not last long; therefore, while it does, we say contribute largely of blackberries, in any form you can, for the soldiers in the Hospitals.

AMONG the killed in the late assault on the enemy's works at Petersburg, was Capt. HOWE, Inspector General of the First Brigade, Eighteenth Corps. He was the son of the Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, of this city, and a gallant officer. His loss will be felt by the service and mourned by a wide circle of friends.

MAJ. GEN. HOOKER and staff passed through this city yesterday, *en route* for Washington. Gen. HOOKER, as has already been stated, was relieved at his own request. It is understood that his action resulted from a feeling, on his part, that an indignity was done him by the appointment of Gen. HOWARD to the command of the Army of Tennessee; to succeed MCPHERSON. It is alleged that some dissatisfaction exists among other officers as to this appointment, which is said to have been made by the authorities at Washington. The telegraph reports that Gen. HOOKER has been ordered to report at Washington without delay. We do not credit the report that he is to supersede MEADE. It is not improbable, however, that he will be assigned to an active command.

Late Military Intelligence.

From the army in front of Petersburg, we learn that our dead were buried under flag of truce on Monday, and our wounded brought in. Very few were found alive, many of whom have since died, and few are expected to recover. One hundred and eighty colored and fifty-five white soldiers were found dead in an area of two hundred yards. The rebel Generals A. P. Hill, Bushrod, Johnson, Mahon and Sanders were on the field, while the rebels buried their dead on their side of the line and carried off the wounded. They claim to have one thousand two hundred prisoners, including the wounded, and state their loss at only eight hundred, which is not credited. General Hartford and Colonel Marshall are in Petersburg, and unhurt.

Intelligence from General Kelly states that he defeated the rebels under Bradley Johnson, on Monday evening, near Cumberland, capturing several caissons, and a great many wagons, and a large quantity of plunder stolen from Pennsylvania. The enemy is reported in full retreat to Oldtown, with General Kelly in pursuit. A dispatch from Wheeling states that Early's headquarters are in Winchester, and that a detachment of rebel cavalry was still on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The War Department has assigned General Emory to command the 19th army corps. General Hooker has been ordered to report at Washington without delay. The whole rebel army is now in front of Petersburg.

Majority for Constitutional Amendment

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

The majority in the city for amending the constitution of the State to allow soldiers to vote is 16,915. Every ward voted for the amendment except the 4th and 17th.

THE ELECTION.

The Soldiers will be Permitted to Vote.

Although we have but few returns from the State, we feel quite certain that the question on the constitutional amendments conferring on the soldiers in the field the right to vote, was decided in the affirmative at the election on Tuesday.

In this county the vote, (as elsewhere, we presume,) was small. From the returns we conclude it will stand not worse for the soldier than ten for to one against him. In fact, there appears to have been no organized opposition in this part of the State, and we hazard little in expressing the belief that the majority in the State in favor of the amendment will be large.

The Invasion.

There can be no doubt that the rebel invaders have left our State, although they are still reported hovering about the Maryland line. Our dispatches this morning again announce that EARLY's force is from 35,000 to 50,000 strong, having been largely reinforced. Whatever the rebel chief's intention may be, it seems pretty well established that he is now engaged in harvesting the crops in the Shenandoah Valley. With such a force so near the State, as is represented, our citizens should relax no effort in providing for our defense.

Resignation of Surgeon Gen. King.

The resignation of Surgeon General KING and the appointment of its successor, has already been announced. We give below his letter of resignation and that of Gov. CURTIN accepting the same. Its terms are highly complimentary to the retiring officer, but we feel confident they are a deserved tribute to the faithful and skillful manner he has discharged the arduous duties of the office from which he retires:

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A. MILITIA,
HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 4, 1864.

His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I respectfully tender my resignation as Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, requesting its acceptance as early as the interest of the public service will justify. The kindness shown me by your Excellency, and your constant willingness to entrust to my disposal every question arising in my Department, however important, has made my official position as pleasant as I have felt it to be honorable.

Feeling as I do, profoundly grateful for the generous confidence with which you have honored me, it is, I assure you, with great reluctance that I yield to the imperious claims of my private business, in asking that my official relations with the State be dissolved.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KING, Surg. Gen. Penn'a.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, July 30, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the fourth of June, tendering your resignation as Surgeon General of Pennsylvania, and requesting its acceptance as early as the interests of the public service would justify, was duly received, and an answer in accordance with your wishes has necessarily been delayed by the severe campaign which has been in progress, and I desire to secure as long as possible the services of an experienced officer who could so materially aid the wounded sons of Pennsylvania, who were fighting upon every field.

I now feel, however, that you have done your whole duty to the public, and are entitled to retire to that private practice which you have heretofore enjoyed, in the first place, and may be relieved from further duty as Surgeon General of the State.

I issue this order with extreme regret. You have three times made the request to be permitted to retire, and I have long delayed according to it. Permit me in dissolving the agreeable and important relations which have existed between us, to bear my testimony to your entire fidelity as an officer, and to the unceasing care, attention, and professional skill which you have bestowed upon those who were the subject of your official care.

Congratulating you upon the fact that in your retirement, you can enjoy the priceless reward of an approving conscience, earned by years of faithful public service, and hoping you may have the gratitude of every citizen of the Commonwealth.

I am, truly your friend,
A. G. CURTIN.

JAMES KING, M. D.,
Surgeon General of Pennsylvania.

The Election in Harrisburg.

The city of Harrisburg, yesterday, vindicated the right of the soldier to vote on the battlefield, by 338 votes in favor of the amendment to 34 against it. This is a majority of 330. The copperhead majority is usually from 200 to 300.

THE ELECTION ELSEWHERE.

Susquehanna township gave a majority in favor of the amendment of 150.
Middletown gave a majority of 56.
Mifflintown, Juniata county, gave 18 of a majority for the first amendment.
Fermaugh gave 22 of a majority.

The Rebel Army at Atlanta.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, of the 24th, does not agree with the rebel General Hood, but puts quite another face on the late battles and the prospects of the cause in that quarter. It admits a loss of six thousand men in the battle of Peach-tree Creek, on the 20th, and says that, at the rate of fighting since General Hood took command, the rebel army would be annihilated in just three weeks. We believe this is substantially in accordance with General Sherman's idea of things, only he does not give the rebels three week's grace. The *Appeal* openly declares itself to be the victim of misplaced confidence, in believing that Hood would redeem his promise to Davis. It is asserted that the *morale* of the rebel army has been seriously impaired by the removal of Johnston, and particularly by Hood's subsequent management. This feeling has been expressed by scores of rebel officers and privates who have fallen into our hands in the recent engagements. Gen. Johnston, we have credible information, had proceeded so far upon his presumption that Atlanta could not be defended, that, while three months' rations for his army were at one time collected there, he had before his removal sent to various points South, all but ten days' supplies. Some fifty pieces of heavy artillery had been brought to Atlanta, to be mounted upon the fortifications of the place, but so confirmed was Johnston in his opinion that it was untenable that he sent them away to Macon and Augusta. It is the general expression of our officers that Johnston's judgment as to the impossibility of holding Atlanta with the army which he had was good; that the capture of the city is absolutely certain, and that it is most assuredly from the side now attacked by General Sherman, namely, the Northwest. The only apprehension as to the future success in Georgia by our army is based upon the presumption of the possibility that Lee will be able to detach a large force from Virginia, with a view of bringing Sherman to a halt, and re-enacting Chickamauga South of the Chattahoochie.

Another Provost Marshal General Decision.

Provost Marshal General FRY has addressed a dispatch to Governor Brough, of Ohio, in which he states that men now in the hundred days' service, in that State, who have been drafted, may, if they desire to do so, re-enlist for one year as volunteers, their term of service to commence from the date of such enlistment: and when they shall have so enlisted they shall be discharged from obligation to report under the draft. This decision is somewhat at war with that made by Solicitor Whiting in relation to New York, that "one hundred days' men, drafted while in service, are, under the conscription act, entitled to exemption."

Desperate Face to Face Fight.

The character of the fight before Atlanta may be judged by the following statement of the army correspondent of the New York *Times*.

Early the morning of the 23d ult. a large mass of the enemy came down on the three corps of the army commanded by General McPherson, and after a struggle of three hours were driven back into their works. Still a heavy force came on the Federal rear, and in a sanguinary fight captured four 12-pound Parrotts, and eight field pieces. The account says:

While they were attempting to remove the captured artillery from the field, a severe handto-hand conflict took place, and they were obliged to relinquish their hold upon the 20-pounders, which again came into our possession unimpaired. They succeeded, however, in getting off with the field-pieces.

As soon as our forces recovered the Parrots, they turned them upon the fleeing rebels, and hurled unheard-of destruction into the rebel ranks. At this juncture the desperation of the enemy was intense. Their whole line came square up to our breastworks, planted their colors along side of our own, and for half an hour the two armies fought each other face to face each side of the same line of intrenchments, with the battle colors of the respective parties flying from the same works. This performance, perhaps, has no parallel. During the affair dread odds were in our favor, to say [illegible] of the disparity of numbers—our forces [illegible] two to the enemy's one.

FROM WASHINGTON.

COURT MARTIAL CASES.

OFFICERS DISMISSED THE SERVICE

Statement of the Public Debt.

Total Amount, $1,827,492 170 31.

Rebel Force in the Shenandoah.

EARLY SAID TO HAVE 35,000 MEN.

OUR CAVALRY IN STRONG FORCE.

REMOVAL OF GEN. COUCH.

No Probability of Meade's Removal.

Gen. Sheridan and Staff at Washington.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

Officers Dismissed the Service.

This week's record of Court-martial cases published by the War Department shows active work in ridding the army of incompetent officers, as it contains eighty-five names, while the record of dismissals contains thirty-one more. Among the dismissals are the following Western officers: Captain John Steward, of the 15th Michigan, absence without leave and speculating while in hospital, &c.; Julius Jacque, of the 16th Illinois Cavalry, neglect of duty and violation of orders; Joseph Elington, of the 33d Iowa, absence without leave; Lieuts. Charles W. Spaulding, of the 20th Illinois, absence without authority, George Williams, of the 8th Michigan Cavalry, tendering his resignation on insufficient cause; George R. Palmer, of the 27th Michigan, cowardice in deserting his command at the battle of the Wilderness; James M. Sinker, 68th Ind. cavalry, tendering his resignation on insufficient cause; Sylvester R. Larison, 5th Indiana cavalry, physical disability from an immoral disease; Warren J. Hank, 20th Indiana, absence without leave; Assistant Surgeon Kemper, 17th Ind., unofficerlike conduct.

Orders of dismissal in cases of Captain D. H. Moore, 25th Michigan, and Capt. M. Noble, 101st Ohio, are revoked.

National Banks Must be Licensed.

It has been decided that National Banks must take out bankers' license same as other banks.

Soldiers' Claims Liquidated

About seven thousand cases of soldiers' claims for back pay, bounty, and pensions were passed through the 2d Comptroller's office last month, and finally settled. Above forty thousand cases yet remain on the books and the average increase is about five thousand per month.

Statement of Public Debt.

The public debt is now about eighteen hundred and twenty-seven million, four hundred and ninety-two thousand, one hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-one cents ($1,827,492,-170 31), being an increase of about fifteen millions of that which bears no interest, and about seven millions bearing interest in lawful money. The unpaid requisitions are increased eleven millions, and the amount in the treasury is about seventy-six millions and a half.

Five million of the old seven and three-tenths three year notes have been converted into twenty years 6 per cent bonds and four million eight hundred twenty-four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars of the new seven and three cent treasury notes were issued. Three thousand of the old coin loan, under act of July 11th, 1862, were paid, leaving but twelve hundred unpaid. The one year certificates of indebtedness are increased six and a half millions. The three years compound interest notes about three and a half millions, and the fractional currency is reduced about nine thousand dollars.

Early's Movements in the Shenandoah.

A rebel officer who deserted yesterday and came to our lines, reports that the rebel cavalry force in the valley under McCausland and Bradley Johnson, is 8,000 strong, and newly mounted on Maryland horses. He reports Early's infantry force at 35,000, and says that they are doing a good harvesting business. Information in official quarters discredits the presence of such a large force nearer than Richmond by at least ten thousand. The roving guerrilla bands semi-attached to the force are pressing and re-crossing the upper river almost at pleasure, as the water is so low that it is fordable every few miles. A party passed through Leesburg yesterday with fifty stolen horses. Four of them were killed in a skirmish with our cavalry, which has been considerably increased in number within a week, and is likely to give the rebels serious trouble if they venture on further plundering expeditions in Maryland.

The Relief of General Hooker.

General Hooker was relieved at his own request from the command of the 10th Army Corps, because General Howard was promoted over him to the command of the Department of Tennessee, made vacant by McPherson's death. General Slocum is put in command of the 10th Corps.

Arrival of Prisoners.

Three hundred of our wounded soldiers, and twenty-two rebel officer prisoners arrived here from City Point to-day.

The Removal of Gen. Couch.

The effort of Simon Cameron and other Pennsylvania officials to sacrifice Gen. Couch, has not yet such prospect of success as to be gratifying to them.

The Potomac Army Command.

The New York report that Gen. Meade will be removed and Hooker put in command of the Army of the Potomac, has not even a reasonable show of probability. Hooker has not arrived here yet.

General Sheridan in Washington.

Major General Sheridan and Staff arrived today from in front of Petersburg. He will not come to lounge about the hotels. General Torbett, one of his division commanders, arrived yesterday.

Washington City Items.

EARLY'S FORCE IN THE VALLEY.

Movements to Expel Him in Progress.

A Well-Known Character in Prison.

HARRY GILMORE'S WHEREABOUTS.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

The amount of subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day amounts to $1,069,000.

It is generally understood now that the force which Early has in the valley is quite large, numbering at least 35,000 men. He is now engaged in their wheat harvest. Military movements proper are delayed, but are in progress, which will compel him to change his position speedily.

C. Edlin, alias Lum Cooper, formerly a well known character in this city, and before the breaking out of the war, and got a Captain's commission in the rebel army, presented himself to our picket yesterday up the river and desired to have the oath of allegiance administered to him. He was brought to this city and committed to the Old Capitol prison. It is not known what disposition will be made of him. He was instrumental in raising the national volunteers, a company organized in this city for the rebellion.

William Gardner, a citizen, is to be hung in the old capitol yard on Friday.

The *Star* says that Harry Gilmore was at Shepardstown yesterday with a small force.

The 12th Vermont regiment which joined the army on the first of May, with full ranks, has now but 60 men fit for duty.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The Arphoes Again Troublesome.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.

Advices from the plains are to the effect that Apocha Krowa commands the Arphoe Indians, numbering nearly 1,000, and is committing serious depredations on the Santa Fe road. All the horses, mules and beef cattle belonging to Fort Larned; also a number of private cattle, and 130 horses of Colorado were captured within one quarter mile of that fort on the 17th. In addition to this, emigrant trains were robbed and destroyed, and altogether some six hundred animals were run off. About twenty persons were killed and scalped. The Indians were threatening Fort Larned at last accounts, where but seventy-five men were stationed. Over $10,000 worth of provisions were given unto Indians at Fort Larned a few days before the committal of these deeds.

From the Potomac Army.

Cause of the Recent Repulse.

Controversy Between Gen'l Officers.

Cavalry Movement on Our Left.

Arrest of Telegraph Operators.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1864.

During the operations of flag of truce on Monday the bodies of two hundred and seventy-eight of our soldiers, who fell in the assault of Saturday on Peter-burg, were buried, and those of thirty-one more were brought within our own lines. The rebel officers spoken to by our burying party claimed that they took nine hundred live prisoners during the engagement.

A violent official controversy is likely to arise from the disastrous events of last Saturday among the general officers commanding the troops engaged in the attack. All the printed versions relative to the cause of the repulse are but partially correct. The failure was owing simply to the fact that the attacking column became disordered, soon after the onset, and that the first assault was consequently not directed with necessary vigor and rapidity against the original object, namely Cemetery Hill. The fate of the day was substantially decided before 7 a. m., and it is certain that our losses would have been comparatively small if the order to fall back had then been given and promptly executed. Col. Samuel Crooks, N. Y. cavalry, has been mustered out of the service for occassioning a false alarm in the army in which he was serving.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 2, 1864.

A rumor prevailed to-day that a force of rebel cavalry was seen moving towards our left, but nothing has yet been developed in that direction concerning it.

The telegraph operators of the 9th army corps were placed under arrest this morning, and are to be tried by a court martial. They are charged with making known the contents of a dispatch to outside parties.

From Philadelphia.

Vote on Constitutional Amendment.

Aid for Chambersburg Sufferers

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. EARLY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

At the election yesterday to amend the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote, this city gave 16,000 majority in favor of the soldiers. The Copperheads did all in their power to defeat it. The returns from all parts of the State indicate a similar result.

At a meeting held here to-day in aid of the Chambersburg sufferers thirty-one hundred dollars were subscribed and a committee was appointed to receive further contributions

The indications are that the National Fast day will be very generally observed to-morrow.

Advices from General Hunter's Department state that there are no rebels on the Upper Potomac. Early is thought to be between Martinsburg and Drainesville, and is said to have been reinforced, so that now he has nearly 50,000 men. Our forces are said to be of sufficient strength to meet all the men Early has. It is thought he will make an effort to cross the Lower Potomac on pontoons, of which he is said to have three. The stories published in the Washington papers of rebels marching on Rockville, Md., have no truth in them.

From New Orleans.

Rebel Defeat Near Baton Rouge.

The Recent Constitutional Convention.

Arrest of an Editor for Villifying It.

SUDDEN MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

The steamer Yazoo brings the following:

NEW ORLEANS, July 27—7 P. M.

On the 23d inst. a raiding party of Texans made their appearance opposite Natchez, and were immediately driven back from Stevenson's to this point. I do not say that General Averill is to blame, for he was under orders from General Hunter, and not subject to General Couch, and had a large force of the enemy in his front, and until it is clearly proven to the contrary, I must believe that he did his whole duty.

Gen. Couch had not "shipped all his private effects from town on Monday," as you state. He had moved nothing, and left his private effects in charge of friends of the town. He remained at his post until his only squad of troops were driven into the town, and then Major Mansfeld of his staff took one piece of artillery, a 6-pounder, to the Algiers battery, hoping to delay the enemy in the darkness until the railroad trains and stores could all be got away.

When Gen. Couch left there were two rebel batteries planted commanding the town—one on the Fair Ground Hill and another west of that, and a regular force of certainly not less than 2,000 regular troops. Well, 2,500 were ordered to us. They did not all enter; but while McCausland sacked and burned the town, the remainder of the command were near, in support of the latter, while they were in position to protect the Sepoys who were rooting in the doomed village.

I am not one of the lightest sufferers by the rebel possession of the town, and had General Couch failed to do his duty, I certainly could have no motive for defending him; but having devoted my whole time and full efforts for several days to aid in protecting the town, I feel it to be due to Gen. Couch to say that he left no efforts or means with his power untried to save us, and that he did not, and must be acquitted otherwise than by censuring a faithful but troopless commander.

I have not seen Gen. Couch for several days, I have written this at the suggestion of friends, and as I write whereof I know, I may be pardoned for correcting the flood of absurd rumors which have originated fifty miles from the field. No man who remained to defend the town, and knew of the actual condition of affairs, has been out or sanctioned them.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. K. MCCLURE.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

THE POSITION BEFORE ATLANTA.

The St. Louis *Union* is permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received in that city by a gentleman from his kinsman, a high officer in Sherman's army.

FRONT OF ATLANTA, July 25, 1864.

"We are now in the immediate front of Atlanta, with the enemy well nigh shut up in its very defenses. We occupy a curved line around the West, North and East side of the city, about one to one and a half miles from it, and from all have the whole place under the fire of our guns, to doses of which, anything but homeopathic, we have been treating it during the past forty-eight hours, in addition to some half dozen severe battles, and with losses to ourselves (in all) of 12,000 to 15 000, have placed of the enemy *at least 30,000 hors du combat*. We have captured twenty guns, twenty-five or thirty stand of colors, have destroyed two important railroads, occupying a third for our own uses; have burned a large number of valuable cotton, woolen, cotton, paper and rolling mills; nearly 4,000 bales of cotton, numerous railroad depots, and large quantities of subsistence and other military stores. We have captured thousands of horses, mules, beef cattle and sheep, and have sent to the rear nearly 10,000 prisoners. I place Jo Johnston's loss at 30,000, because, besides the above prisoners, we have either buried, or delivered up to him for burial, about 6,000 of his dead. Counting five wounded to one dead, (which is a moderate proportion) and I think you will agree that I do not over estimate his loss. Unless some unforseen accident or misfortune overtakes us, Atlanta will be ours very shortly."

Copperheads and Guerrillas in the West

THE STANDARD OF REBELLION RAISED.

Two Hundred Villains Hold Pana, Ill.

The Copperheads, aided by a gang of guerrillas from Missouri, are said to have raised the standard of rebellion in the vicinity of Pana, Woodford county, Ill. Two hundred of these villains are in arms, and hold the village of Irving, the second station west of Pana, on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. It is yet unknown whether their ultimate aim be to inaugurate civil war or a system of general robbery of Union men.

Propeller Ran Aground.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.

The propeller Winslow ran aground in a dense fog and a heavy sea this morning at 4 o'clock, several miles above Milwaukee. Passengers came in on a scow to this city. Help has been sent to rescue the propeller.

From Texas and Mexico.

Our Troops Abandon the Rio Grande.

Skirmish Near the City of Mexico.

French Code of Laws Decreed.

NEW YORK, August 3.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana, July 29th, has arrived with advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d. Several skirmishes have taken place near the City of Mexico. Juarez' forces had left Saltillo for Monterey, where Negrete has joined Juarez. Maximillian has decreed a French code of laws. A committee has been appointed to investigate the cause of the failure of the revenues to pay the expenses of the Government.

Brownsville, Texas, advices state that the Federals had abandoned the whole frontier of the Rio Grande. Cortinas is raising a large force by paying one dollar in gold per day to rebel deserters. The French threaten to blockade Matamoras.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

The Schleswig-Holstein Difficulty.

NEW YORK, August 3.

By the steamer Bremen from Southampton on the 20th of July, we learn that Garibaldi left Varbi on the 18th for Caprera.

All the Islands on the West of Schleswig are now in possession of the Allies. Peace negotiations probably commenced at Vienna on the 19th.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Cotton steady; Wheat, advanced 1d, flour 6d, corn 6d.

FURTHER POINT, August 3, 7 p. m.

The steamer St. David, from Liverpool on 21st via Londonderry on the 23d, is signalled off here. Her dates are two days later than the Bremen.

The cotton market was closing quiet but unchanged. The stock in Market was 18000 bales of which 4,000 was Alabama.

GENERAL COUCH DEFENDED.

A Card from Hon. A. K. McClure.

A Troopless General Left to Defend the Town.

His Efforts Under the Circumstances.

Averill Subject to Gen. Hunter's Orders.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 1, 1864.

To the Editors of the Telegraph:—You have been sadly misinformed as to the facts relative to General Couch's efforts to protect Chambersburg, and also as to the feeling in this place. I doubt not that many, who left in good time, complained that General Couch and the citizens did not defend Chambersburg against the rebels, but those who stood by General Couch, ready to join him in the defense if practicable, as did the writer hereof, did not and will not censure Gen. Couch.

There were not at the time the rebels advanced upon Chambersburg, one hundred troops all told, within reach of this place, subject to the order of General Couch. Several hundred of General Averill's command were about the town during Thursday evening, but they were guards detailed by General Averill for his trains, and such considered, and they were ordered towards Shippensburg at one o'clock, a. m., on Friday morning. The coal and other detached trains, wagon trains, and the moving of the trains was a necessity. When they left, there were *forty* men to protect the general, and *not a single man in the town*, with, against the combined commands of the rebel Generals McCausland and Bradley Johnson; and these men were all detached from the regiments of the Chambersburg citizens who were anxious to defend the town, as you state, evidently forgot to mention that fact when they fled to Harrisburg. Had Gen. Couch, or any General in command, been there, would doubtless have aided him; but he well knew he could not resist an augmented force of 6,000 rebel soldiers.

The troops engaged under the late call for one hundred days' men, were ordered to Washington as fast as engaged, and even his Provost Guard, which was detailed from the 2d Pennsylvania, was also ordered to Gen. Grant; and he had not a regiment of troops at any point in the State, I mean to express no opinion as to the propriety of sending them to Washington when the State was threatened, but mention the fact as a matter of justice to an earnest, faithful and competent officer, who is now the censured for not performing impossibilities.

General Averill possibly might have saved Chambersburg, and I know that General Couch exhausted his means of information to ascertain the truth on this point. I do not say that General Averill is to blame, for he was under orders from General Hunter, and not subject to General Couch, and had a large force of the enemy in his front, and until it is clearly proven to the contrary, I must believe that he did his whole duty.

Gen. Couch had not "shipped all his private effects from town on Monday," as you state. He had moved nothing, and left his private effects in charge of friends of the town. He remained at his post until his only squad of troops were driven into the town, and then Major Mansfeld of his staff took one piece of artillery, a 6-pounder, to the Algiers battery, hoping to delay the enemy in the darkness until the railroad trains and stores could all be got away.

When Gen. Couch left there were two rebel batteries planted commanding the town—one on the Fair Ground Hill and another west of that, and a regular force of certainly not less than 2,000 regular troops. Well, 2,500 were ordered to us. They did not all enter; but while McCausland sacked and burned the town, the remainder of the command were near, in support of the latter, while they were in position to protect the Sepoys who were rooting in the doomed village.

I am not one of the lightest sufferers by the rebel possession of the town, and had General Couch failed to do his duty, I certainly could have no motive for defending him; but having devoted my whole time and full efforts for several days to aid in protecting the town, I feel it to be due to Gen. Couch to say that he left no efforts or means with his power untried to save us, and that he did not, and must be acquitted otherwise than by censuring a faithful but troopless commander.

I have not seen Gen. Couch for several days, I have written this at the suggestion of friends, and as I write whereof I know, I may be pardoned for correcting the flood of absurd rumors which have originated fifty miles from the field. No man who remained to defend the town, and knew of the actual condition of affairs, has been out or sanctioned them.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. K. MCCLURE.

From Cairo and Below.

Guerrillas Sacking Plantations.

Mississippi Legislature to Meet at Macon.

Jackson Cut Off From Atlanta.

Important Expedition Under General Smith.

MEMPHIS, August 1.

Vicksburg advices to the 28th, say that a party of guerrillas attacked a leased plantation five miles distant, and destroyed everything on the place. They shot eight negroes, six of whom have died. Weather very cool.

The Jackson *Mississippian* of the 26th, says: All communication with Atlanta is cut off. The bridge across Pearl River, recently destroyed by General Slocum will be repaired. The same paper contains the proclamation of Governor Clark, calling the legislature to meet at Macon on the 3d of August, Jackson being in too much danger from the federals. General Washburne is organizing a new and most important expedition, which will be commanded by General Smith. Destination, contraband. The Government warehouses on the levee were fired on Saturday night by an incendiary; damage slight.

CAIRO, July 30.

The steamer Fairchild, of the marine brigade, was fired into at Ashton landing on the 27th by a rebel battery of four guns, seventeen shots struck the boat, and one man was killed. Fourteen or fifteen hundred Texan Infantry recently made a raid upon the plantations near Natchez, and killed a federal Captain and wounded several of his men. They carried away all the negro men, mules and a large quantity of supplies. The Gin house of J. A. Ventress, Williamson County, Miss., was burned on the 24th, with 450 bales of cotton. Loss, $300,000.

From the Upper Missouri.

Gen. Sully on an Indian Expedition.

EMIGRATION TO THE PACIFIC STATES.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.

The Steamer Effie Deans arrived at St. Joseph on Monday from the Upper Missouri. Three days before arriving at Ft. Bothold, the Indians made three assaults on the fort, which were repulsed. Gen. Sully left for Fort Rich on the 17th, in the heart of the Sioux nation, where he expected to have an engagement. The expedition was composed of two Minnesota regiments, the 7th Iowa cavalry, two companies Dacotah volunteers, 110 Nevada scouts, and four guns. The command took thirty days rations. The remainder of Sully's force was to follow in two weeks, if not recalled. Six companies of the Third Wisconsin at Fort Rice, one at Fort Union, and the remainder at the mouth of Yellowstone River.

Emigration has begun to arrive at the mines. Labor is so abundant that all couldn't find employment, and hundreds of teams are starting for California and Oregon. Others were preparing to return to the States. Five steamers laden with Government freight have been ordered to Fort Benton by Gen. Scull. The reinforcements and supplies will probably be detained till fall, transporting Government supplies, large quantities of which are laying along the river.

Guerrilla Atrocities in Missouri.

Horrible Murders and Robberies.

COWARDLY ASSASSINATION.

Questions for the Thoughtful.

DESPOTISM OVER UNIONISTS.

It appears to be almost impossible for Union people to exist in peace and tranquility in the State of Missouri. Bushwhackers and guerrillas seem to have entire control of the country, and neither life nor property is safe from their unhuman and unscrupulous outrages. The Missouri *Democrat* has received some accounts of these operations, which we publish:

MILLER CO., MO., July 23, 1864.

Till within a few weeks our part of the State has been free from bushwhackers, though they have been passing through the county, crossing and recrossing the Osage above or below Tuscumbia for more than two years. But within the last month they have begun a warfare, which, if they are permitted to carry it on, will make this country as desolate as any of the border counties. The latest of their outrages here is

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN LONG.

Captain Wm. Long was a young man, noted for his devotion to secession since its outbreak. He was among the first to go to the defense of the flag, and continued in the service until death. He was then commanding a company of enrolled Missouri militia, but the company not being in active service, he was at home.

Early the 18th inst., seven villians came to his father's house and inquired for him. His mother told them he was not at home. They told her she need not lie, that he was at home; that he had come home the night before. They then went to Iberia after dark. This was all true, and he was then up stairs in bed asleep. They then called upon him to surrender, promising that they would not hurt him. Being unarmed, and not expecting any violence, he surrendered, and replied that he would die before he would surrender to bushwhackers. They then set fire to the house, shooting on every side. The Captain slid down the lightning rod and started from a window at a scoundrel beneath, the shot only wounded him. When they had fired the house all around they took a straw bed and set it on fire in the hall at the foot of the stairs. The Captain then jumped from a high window to the ground, and as he reached the ground they shot him, the ball entering his mouth. He rose to his feet and staggered into the house, where they met him and shot him seven times. He fell and died almost instantly in his mother's arms.

Mr. James Long, the captain's father, escaped and collected a squad of men in a short time, but too late. The son was already a corpse, and the dwelling and contents in flames.

PERRY COUNTY, July 24, 1864.

Armed villains, ranging here, have killed several of our best loyal citizens, and stolen extensively in horses, money, &c., from peaceable citizens. The main force is headed by James Colyer, always a rebel, spared by those he is now robbing, and thrice sworn to allegiance. He could not do half the mischief unless helped by those at home. Now, when honest Unionmen sleep, inform him who has the best horses, who are Unionists, &c., &c. By this, and loyal men having had to turn over their arms to the government, he goes unmolested. Our rebels had great feeling for the horse thieves executed by the Missouri State Militia, but think it all right when a Unionist is assassinated. The traitors sometimes seem to us to be allowed more liberty than patriots. We are mortified especially by having noted rebels rise at and lead in our public meetings, and see it even in Congress. How long will this be tolerated in the South, or traitors in the British Parliament?

DILLON, MO., July 24, 1864.

Two men have been murdered in this vicinity since Sunday. Mr. Phillips, living at Big Piney, thirty miles from Rolla, was one; a German citizen living south of Rolla, was another, Saturday, seven miles from Rolla, on Spring Creek, the entire plantation of Mr. Orr lease, was burned over by these night assassins. The county is alive with these miscreants. If something is not soon done for protection, the Unconditional Unionists will have to leave. Why are we not safe while rebel and Conservative neighbors are? However, with faith enough we can see quietness. We can see in the *Missouri Republican* (Copperhead), which says all is tranquil here. Perhaps we are mistaken.

J. E.

P. S. I don't know but we may find it advisable to quit our dwellings and hide in the brush at night.

J. E.

The St. Louis *Union* says: A few nights ago six armed men called at the residence of Mr. Burr Combs, in the Northeast part of Monroe county, and forced him to give up all the money he had on hand, amounting to $100 or more, mostly in gold.

Doubtful Rumors.

McClellan---Hooker---Invasion---Early.

NEW YORK, August 3.

By the steamer Yazoo, we learn that all the troops in New Orleans were suddenly sent up the river on the 26th. It is reported that the rebels were advancing on Morganzia, though it is not known that these troops have gone that point. One thousand released Union prisoners had arrived at New Orleans.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—It is understood an earnest appeal will be made to the President by leading Republicans, to give Gen. McClellan a command. It is urged that enlistments to the number of 100,000 would be secured in New York.

The impression on the ground that Hooker will have a most important command. It is becoming apparent to the War Department that the rebels are resolved on a Vigorous campaign on the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's' New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country with a full corps of skilful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr Parviance would particularly call the attention of the fagged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY AUGUST 4 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Who is to Blame?

It is an easy matter to indulge in censure and bestow blame, but it requires a strictly just mind and a complete knowledge of all the facts to pronounce judgment and wrong no one. For the raid Governor CURTIN has been censured in some quarters, as though he had command of the forces in Virginia and elsewhere, stationed expressly to defend the borders. The truth is, neither Governor CURTIN nor Gen. COUCH has power outside of certain limits, and until the enemy has come within those limits he is to be dealt with by other authorities and commanders. The blame, if any, rests primarily in not having force enough to prevent the invaders crossing the Potomac. If there was force sufficient and in the right place, then on the generals commanding them rests the blame and responsibility. Having crossed, they failed as others have failed repeatedly before them. It would be the greatest piece of injustice imaginable to expect Gov. CURTIN and the State to do what the Federal Government and the commander of the Federal forces were unable to do.

In searching for the spot where to locate the blame, we probably shall find it somewhere in our Legislative halls. The failure to provide an adequate military system lies at the door of the Legislature. The popular belief on this point, so far as comprehends the faithfulness and fitness of the Representatives, is not at all creditable to them. We have no opinion to express concerning the charge very freely indulged in, to the effect that they were too deeply interested in schemes of personal aggrandisement to attend to public affairs of vital importance. It appears that they did not realize the military question as they should have done, but neglected it so shamefully as to leave the State without a corporal's guard.

The rebels will no doubt continue to infest our border. Such a policy will be kept up in the hope of distracting the plans of Gen. GRANT. There will be as great need hereafter for a thorough military law as there has been heretofore, and we trust the Legislature will not commit the mistake of giving us a weak or ineffient enactment.

The Commercial and the News.

It has ever been our aim to make the COMMERCIAL a first class newspaper, and the patronage it enjoys warrants us in the belief that our efforts have been not unsuccessful. Since the COMMERCIAL came into present hands no expense has been spared nor effort unemployed to furnish a newspaper containing daily the latest and most reliable intelligence from all important quarters. The observant reader will remember that the COMMERCIAL was the first paper to announce the opening of Gen. GRANT's present campaign, commencing with the crossing of the Rapidan. Our daily dispatches from the army during its victorious march to the Chickahominy form a complete and connected history of the sanguinary battles of that part of the present campaign.

On the 29th ultimo, the COMMERCIAL was ahead in announcing the *fact* of GRANT's movement to the north bank of the James. The War Department at Washington even did not have this news as full as it was transmitted to us.

On the morning of the 1st inst. we published the details of the grand movement of Saturday morning—the explosion of the mine at Petersburg and the assault upon the fortifications. In connection therewith, the intelligent reader will remember, we likewise forshadowed a repulse, and prepared our readers for the same in the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON, July 31—Evening.

No news later than 8 o'clock yesterday morning has been received from Petersburg. Word came here that the wildest reports and rumors prevailed in the North and West to-day. Those who jump at once to the conclusion that Petersburg is destroyed and General Lee's army overthrown, *are likely, it may be said, to be unseasonst on receipt of the next news, from the scene of active conflict*, while those who remember that the odds are slight in favor of everything on the eve of the contest, and who are content with what Gen Grant means when he said "from Spottsylvania the advantage is on our side," will, it is believed, have their reserve for the admiration of the brave soldier who leads, and the brave soldiers who fight and endure.

On Tuesday morning, the only full details yet published in this city of the repulse of our troops appeared in our columns.

The COMMERCIAL, on the 26th ultimo, furnished the fullest and earliest news of the great battles fought at Peach Tree Creek and in front of Atlanta. In this instance, we were ahead of the New York press forty-eight hours.

But we need not enumerate other instances. It is sufficient to say that we have a corps of trustworthy and intelligent correspondents with the armies and in the principal cities, who do not depend for their news upon the daily press of the cities in which they are located. As we have commenced and progressed in this matter of early news, we intend to continue, and at any cost maintain the character of the COMMERCIAL as a first-class newspaper.

General McClellan and his Friends.

There is going on just at present, in the Democratic party, an earnest strife over candidates, rather, for and against McCLELLAN. The supporters of the General are principally the Old Liners, who do things systematically, frequently by stealth and always with a particular object in view. His supporters early matured their plans, but of late they have been a good deal interfered with by the faction who carry their opposition to the Government and country to an ultra extent. At the same time it is a fact to be noted that of this class there are those who are favorable to the General. Having become alarmed by the opposition recently developed towards him by the peace faction, his supporters are putting forth particular exertions to make his nomination certain. They profess to be in favor of prosecuting the war till the rebellion is put down; but it is curious to notice how they squirm over the suggestion made by several leading journals which support the Administration, that Gen. MCCLELLAN and his supporters should evince their sincerity by coming out practically for the Government and raising men to be commanded by him.

It has been suggested that one hundred thousand, or any other large number of men, raised in this way would be accepted by the Government, and that the General would find no difficulty in realizing his wish to **return to the service**, with his friends at his back. It would moreover be an effective way to demonstrate the popularity of Gen. MCCLELLAN with the people, and it would evince his real desire to see the rebellion put down and the Union restored.

With regard to recalling Gen. MCCLELLAN to the service to have a command, we perceive that since it has been proposed by those not in his personal or political interest, his peculiar supporters are not so eloquent as they were over the injustice done him by the administration. They have steadily asserted that no man could raise so many men as he could; but we have at no time heard of, nor have we anywhere seen manifested, the slightest disposition by his followers to enlist even with the promise that they shall be led by him. The nation needs more men; it requires the active support of loyal men, and nobody will object to their giving their own reasons. We hazard nothing in saying that a MCCLELLAN Grand Division, recruited from his followers, would be instantly accepted by the government. If they really desire to do something to put down the rebellion and see him restored to the service, the way is open. They have an opportunity to show their love for their favorite and practically aid the nation in the hour of trial? Will they do it?

A Wish Fulfilled.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we pulished some extracts from the letter of a Lancaster soldier, in which was the following expression:

I wish the Rebs would get into Pennsylvania and destroy some property.

No doubt, if this letter had been published a week previous to the invasion of Chambersburg it would have been stigmatized as indiscreet and wicked, but to-day we have the melancholy fact before us that the "Rebs" did "get into Pennsylvania, and did "destroy some property." The soldier in question, adds in his letter, however, the interpretation of his wish, which relieves it of all guile or malice:

It certainly would be a great loss to us, but it would bring men to their senses. They would then find out that there is a war going on in America. A great many of them don't know it yet, or *don't want to know it.*

There is so much philosophy about this passage that we declare it undeniable. Many a soldier in our Union armies who left comfortable, indeed, luxuriant homes for the field have remained at the "front" battling for our rights and liberties—for our homes and firesides, liable at any instant of the conflict to be cut down in the very midst of the effort. Many a soldier, far from home and friends has received wounds which have made him the inmate of an hospital, perhaps an object of pity for life. Many a soldier has been sorely afflicted with sickness contracted while in active service, and laid in an hospital bed for weeks and months, attended by strange nurses who, although attentive, lack the properties which make the offices of mother or sister sacred to the languishing soldier. During those trials—those long weeks and months of weary suspense, the soldier waits for a letter from home, but receives none. Oh, what a hiatus in a man's existence that is, when, away from home, Le hears not from his old friends and associates, no not even from his own kin! But how ten thousand times more severe must such neglect fall upon the soldier, whether in the tented field, at the battle front, in the enemy's prison, or in his own army hospital. Read yet again from the letter of our Lancaster veteran:

Lying in the camp or in the trenches as we do now, with little to do but just lie here and eat and sleep—expecting every minute to be hit by a shot or a shell—and *receiving no mail*, one is likely to get careless in his dress, his personal habits—become slovenly and dirty—and then follows sickness. I have been so tired and sick sometimes, that if I had to die and could by walking ten steps to save my life, I would not have taken the walk. I have known of such cases in this regiment. And what was the cause? Why, the neglect of their friends at home in neglecting to write to them. If such would attend to it many a poor disheartened soldier might be saved. But what do many people at home care? Their husband, brother, son? Those who live in comfort and peace are very likely to become unmindful of the sufferings of those to whom they owe their peace and comfort. They do not think of the lonely, dangerous life the soldier leads, or that he too often dies without any one saying to him, "I am thankful to you for defending me and mine?" Instead of that it is "Oh he is only a soldier!"

True, our people have done nobly in sustaining the Sanitary and the Christian Commissions, but nothing, not even the familiar newspaper, can take the place of a letter from home. How tenfold more sacred that home and fireside from which the regular letter comes. How much more worth fighting for! How much more willingly will the soldier who receives that home letter risk everything he has and is! It may be that there are some young men in the army who have no relations in the town in which they were enlisted, but one thing is sure, there are those in that town for whom those young men went out to brave danger. Then, those soldiers, even if they had been almost outcasts before the war, should have letters regularly. If, for instance, young men who spend so much of their time in billiard saloons and in other equally useless amusements, would associate themselves together, and by systematic enterprise write letters containing little items of information in relation to familiar haunts or localities, making up a mail every day, addressed to soldiers by name who have gone out from their midst, and who may have no claim upon their remembrance and their care beyond the fact of old acquaintance and that of their being soldiers, the good accomplished would be beyond estimate.

Young men in Churches could do this.

Young men in places of business could do this.

Young ladies could do this, and not transcend the limits of propriety in the act.

Every person could do this.

What a grand institution a Soldiers' Home Letter Commission would be! How much interest its work would awaken in the community! How hearts in the field would respond to hearts at home! How impossible it would be for the soldier to wish disaster to those at home! How it would pain him to hear of such disaster!

Chambersburg has been nearly destroyed, root and branch. Not only have our people not been prepared for self defense, but they have neglected many of those attentions which win the good wishes and the prayers of the soldiers. Let this condition of things cease. Let us not only remember the soldier far away from home, but let us furnish him regularly with the tokens of our particular as well as general remembrance.

THE FAILURE BEFORE PETERSBURG.—The failure in the late attack on Petersburg, which it is feared will have the effect to interrupt large military operations in Virginia for some time, once more centers the main interest of the war in the military situation before Atlanta. It is obvious that when this point is exclusively occupied by the enemy, there will be a considerable disposable force available for operations in Eastern quarters.

It is understood that General Grant still expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to take Richmond.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHAMBERSBURG.—Burning of Chambersburg by the rebels, which continues to us markedly with the respect for private property shown during the previous invasion of the loyal States, is stated by those who claim to know the spirit of rebel leaders to mark the initiation of a policy of bitter retaliation. This view is confirmed by the testimony of Col. Jaques, to whom Jeff. Davis declared in fixed purpose of spreading fire and sword into the Northern soil.

The Rochester *Union* of Friday says: "Our fellow citizen Gen. J. H. Martindale, arrived home last night, having resigned his commission we understand. General M. has been for a long time in active service, latterly in command of a corps in Grant's army. He has unquestionably his health somewhat in the discharge of his duties, and needs rest for restoration."

Railway Matters.

A new and important change has just gone into effect on the route betwen Cleveland and Chicago, by way of Crestline. Passengers are to be carried through without change of cars, as a car will be attached to the morning train on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, and go through to Chicago direct, by way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. A sleeping car will run through on the evening train. The same kind of arrangements will be made on the return trains.

On Monday, the first through train left Erie for Pittsburgh, on the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad, and reached this city same evening. Trains will leave Erie daily at 10 a. m., and will reach Pittsburgh at 7 p. m. This connection will increase travel between the cities greatly, and the trains had it with delight. The Erie *Dispatch* of Monday says: "Most of our citizens are aware that this road is completed, and that trains are now running to Newcastle, but few of them, however, realize the importance of the work when considered in connection with the business interests of this locality. It has a formidable rival to contend with in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and unless its interests are watched and protected with a zealous care, Erie may fail to realize any thing of importance from it. The coal and iron ore trade of this county is to be depended upon mainly to bring the city up to that point of prosperity to which her age and geographical position entitles her. If this trade is lost our best prospects are destroyed. And it is this which the Atlantic and Great Western Company is trying to control. This company commenced the construction of a branch road to run from the coal fields of Mercer county, by means of which branch it was proposed to carry coal to Cleveland from the branch over the Mahoning road, and thence off, perhaps upon the grade of the Erie and Pittsburgh road. The latter company applied for an injunction, upon the ground that the Atlantic and Great Western was building the road to destroy a rival, and the work has been partially suspended. Meantime the case has been argued and received the endorsement of high judicial opinion, and will soon come up for final adjudication; and it is the opinion of those best informed in the matter that the injunction will be fully sustained. If this injunction is not granted, the result will be a deliberate slaughter, in a great measure, of the interests of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, and the loss to Erie of the increased trade and travel which the road was built to establish. If the injunction is granted, the Atlantic and Great Western people will next winter be strongly represented at Harrisburg by men whose business it will be to secure to that road the privileges which it asks. Hence the question assumes a form in which the entire community is interested, and which must be met with decision and judgment if we desire to avoid the consequences of defeat."

For some time past negotiations have been pending for the purchase, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of Baltimore, of a mortgage interest in the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company. John W. Garrett, on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Senator Van Winkle, of West Virginia, and this part of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, and Mayor Chapman, with the finance committee, on the part of the city of Baltimore, have been the negotiating parties. The matter has been closed, the following being the terms agreed upon: $200,000 in cash, $500,000 in 60 days, and $5 0,000 in 80 days; making a total of $1,200,000 to be paid the city for its mortgage interest in the road. This is somewhat less than the original cost of the city's interest, but the corporation being a co-holder of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, secures by the sale a benefit in common with all the stockholders. The Northwestern Virginia railroad may now be regarded as the prolongation of the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the office of the latter will be pushed forward at work putting that road in the very best condition of travel and traffic, both as regards the track and rolling stock and it is also announced that the railroad bridge across the Ohio above the Ohio river will be pushed to completion at an early day. By this arrangement the Maretta and Cincinnati railroad will be greatly benefitted, as that road connects with the Northwestern Virginia at the Ohio river.

A most daring attempt was made a few nights since to rob the baggage car of the Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Railroad coming East. When the train had reached the other side of Pennstad, the engineer sounded the alarm, apparently for some object on the track. Soon after, the train was stopped, but what for we could not learn, when a man was seen to spring from behind an embankment and jump into the side door of the baggage car, causing the baggage master to spring to his feet, who hastily informed the conductor, Mr. Alexander, of what had occurred. A posse immediately started for the car in which the would be robber was supposed to be secreted, but he had reached it till the bell-rope was pulled by the daring outlaw, and the speed of the train diminished so as to allow of his escape, which he accomplished by jumping from the car again. As soon as the train stopped a vigorous search was made for the robber, but he could not be found, owing to the darkness.

What the Rebel General Early was Expected to Do.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th discloses, in the following extract, the expectation in the rebel capital of Early and his invaders:

"It is believed that the forces sent by Grant to the relief of Washington are under him as soon as our army had passed Winchester. *The troops defeated by Early will have been the divisions which beat Crook, Duval and Hunter, transferred to Crook, and the scrapings of the garrison in Washington. They are in no condition now to renew any conflict, and the door of the enemy's stronghold is once again, perhaps, open to us. We cannot but consider that the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania are now at Early's mercy. We have no reason to doubt that he will be swift to use the immense advantage he has gained, though we have to-day no news to indicate his movements towards the Potomac.* The next news of Early will probably come to us through the Northern papers—and ilvely news it is likely to be."

The presence of the Sixth and a part of the Nineteenth corps in Early's track, to say nothing of Averill, Crook, Hunter and Kelly, probably had the effect to cause Early to change his mind.

The *Examiner* of the 29th has the following view of the prospect of revelling on the "fat fields of Pennsylvania" and the opportunity for plunder generally:

"Once more Gen. Early crosses the Potomac with his gallant corps of veterans. This time there is, in all probability, no force in his front which can make him even pause. The rich valleys of Pennsylvania, with their noble herds and harvests, lie open before him, and he may if he will, march on Washington and Baltimore unguarded than ever. Gen. Early has approved himself an active, bold and prudent leader, although some think he did not make full use of some opportunities which presented themselves on his last expedition. He did, however, create a most useful diversion, and compelled Grant to weaken his army materially before Petersburg. He inflicted on the enemy one bloody defeat at the Monocacy, another at Kernstown, a third on the Shenandoah; in three he left with the length and breadth of Maryland, and laid its towns under contribution. If Early had been left to do as he pleased, he would have marched into Washington and made his name as illustrious as Stonewall Jackson. As it was, he at least threw that infernal den into a pitiable consternation, compelled the hasty boosted defences of the city, and perhaps, *perhaps* made sure of his blow for the next time. The moral effect of this repeated swooping down of a Confederate army on the fat farms and well-filled barns of the enemy must be extremely fine; it teaches them that the sword of war is double-edged, and cuts both ways. Had Early nothing more than a profitable plundering raids quite at their ease, that barns can be emptied and cattle driven off on the north side of the Potomac as well as on the south side. This style of making war is not to our taste; it is no invention of ours; but if our enemy will have it so, let him take his share of it, and much good may it do him.

A Wife's Devotion.

HOW COLONEL MULLIGAN'S REMAINS WERE OBTAINED.

The remains of the late Colonel Mulligan were conveyed from the field to Cumberland by his wife, as thus related by the Wheeling *Intelligencer:*

"One of the interesting incidents connected with Colonel Mulligan's death is the devoted heroism evinced by his noble wife. Hearing of his probable fate last Tuesday, she at once left Cumberland in a conveyance, and started in search of him, turning a deaf ear to all suggestions made to her as to the risks she ran, and knowing and caring for nothing else but the fate of her husband. She traveled day and night more than a hundred miles, went through the enemy's lines, and pursued her inquiries until she traced up the spot where her husband was lying, and where, sad to tell, he died only a few hours before her arrival.

"Procuring a coffin she brought back the remains as far as Harcock in the ambulance, and there taking the cars arrives with them yesterday in Cumberland. Such a woman was worthy to have been the wife of so gallant a soldier as Colonel Mulligan.

"Gen. Kelly announces that 'Mrs. Mulligan was treated by Gen. Early and his officers with spirit and courtesy, and was allowed, receiving prompt and efficient assistance to receive the remains of the gallant hero within the federal lines.'"

Facts in Regard to Immigration.

We learn from this report that two-thirds of all british emigration comes to this country during the century 5,462,000 persons have left the Kingdom, of whom 3,950,000 have gone hither. The proportion held good last year, when 116,818 out of 223,758 came to America. The wonder in England is that so many should have sought these shores during civil war.

The inquiry ordered by Parliament establishes the fact that while the emigration has risen from 35,521 in 1862 to 56,477 in 1863, the proportion of males, which was 59,304 to 36,584—the same per cent. in both terms; and that, therefore, the cause was not to be found in a system of recruiting which would have drawn able bodied young men in shoals. Moreover, as the British Passenger Act classifies every boy more than twelve years old as a man, the Commissioners conclude that not more than 20,000 to 25,000 should have been gathered in from all the exodus, and that, therefore, the cry of Federal enlistments was as false as we have always charged it with being.

THE REPULSE AT PETERSBURG.—The New York *Post* concludes an article thus:

"At the same time, it remains to be said that Grant probably could not have gained the line of investment on the north of Petersburg, by which he now holds the enemy's works which he needed in any other way than by an assault.

"What we have endeavored to make plain to the reader is that the failure of an assault on works of the strength of those at Petersburg is not an unc mmon incident in a siege; that it is not deserving of Grant's fault; that he maintains over Richmond the same moral and physical superiority that he acquired over them at Spottsylvania Court House; and that, as Lee has never since that day dared to assume the offensive against Grant, so he is in no better position to do this now than he was before the assault."

General Intelligence.

An agent of a railroad company in the State of Michigan has been in Washington to secure the services of five hundred contrabands to construct a railroad in that State. It is understood that the Government not only declined to order that class of persons thither, but General Meigs states that more are needed for the military service of the United States than are now available.

Out in the Western States the lack of men in all departments of labor, especially those requiring a certain amount of skill, is being seriously felt, and women, as a consequence, are being called to supply their places. This change has extended even to farm work, which is now, in many places, being done by females, who not only use the hoe and plow, but guide reaping and mowing machines quite as well as most hired hands of the other sex. The printing offices in the West are also employing women as compositors, and it is said there are but few country offices in which they are not engaged with marked success, while other trades are undergoing the same change. A Western paper says that the old prejudices of WORKING men against the competition of female labor are rapidly disappearing.

A New York correspondent says: Among the many suggestions that are put forward for the moment is one to this effect:—The Army of the Potomac by this time must be greatly weakened by its severe labors. Reinforcements must be imperatively needed by General Grant, and these reinforcements, to be effective, should be forwarded to him immediately. Let the President, therefore, call for two hundred thousand volunteers, to serve for ninety or one hundred days, not to serve at Washington, but to fight with Grant. At the same time that he announces that the draft appointed for the 5th of September is deferred. There is not a doubt, experienced military men here say, that an appeal of this character would touch the hearts of our young men and revive their northern papers, and almost a moment when a revival of patriotism, especially here in New York, was never so much needed.

The number of prisoners incarcerated in the Wayne county jail at Detroit, in July, was 188.

The *Ontonagon*, an old steamboat which plied between Chicago and Buffalo, was sunk last Thursday, while off Beaver Island. Her passengers were all saved.

Detroit is speedily increasing in commercial importance. She now seeks to occupy a prominent relation with foreign ports. The *Tribune* of that city says: "The latest development in this connection is with regard to the opening of direct trade with the French West India Islands. A gentleman is now in the city endeavoring to effect charters for two or three vessels to run between this port and Guadaloupe and Martinique. They will take out cargoes consisting mainly of flour, butter, lumber and staves, and return with sugar and molasses. There is no reasonable doubt that a highly profitable trade can be carried on between the two regions, as unusual and peculiar advantages will be found for its prosecution. The people of the Great West are heavy consumers of the products of the West Indies, and in return we have large supplies of the staple articles required in exchange, and there is no good reason why the latter should not be forwarded to that country direct, thereby saving the entire expense of one shipment. The staves, for example, which find a market in the West Indies, are at present sent to Liverpool, Havre, and other European ports."

The transport Weyhosset arrived at New York on Monday, with a fine cargo of six hundred and fifty Rebel prisoners, under a guard of one hundred marines. These "Johnnies" were captured at various times, by the Army of the Potomac. The officers were sent to Fort Lafayette and Fort Columbus; the privates to Hiker's Island, some of them, and others to points further up the harbor. They are a hollow-looking set of customers, and not one of them but betrayed a weird ignorance of the uses of soap and water.

The sea serpent is spending a few days at Portland.

A discussion is going on in London musical circles as to the proper position of holding the harp, some declaring that the prevailing manner of resting the instrument upon the right shoulder is wrong, and others persistently maintaining that it is right.

Jael the pianist has been playing in London, but with indifferent success. The London *Musical World* gives the following rhymes which can be made to jingle, by practice:

There was an old pianist called Jael,
Who to please those he played for did fail,
When a few notes they heard,
Tired, they all said,
"To set up as a pianist, this Jael!"

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from Bangor, Me., thus vividly describes the general conflagrations in that region:—"The most serious consequence of the long continued drought is the prevalence on all sides of most extensive conflagrations. From all parts of this portion of the State the most alarming condition of things in this respect exists. The forests are everywhere on fire, destroying most valuable and extensive tracts of timber, and not sparing the dwellings of those who have made homes in their midst. Not only solitary houses are thus destroyed, but in some instances villages are taken, thus the flourishing village of Lisbon, within a few years, has sprung up at Salmon Brook, on the Aroostook, containing some twenty-five houses, but few have escaped the fiery ravages. The village of Alva, in the same neighborhood, has suffered almost as total a destruction. The more populous village of Presque Isle has also suffered, although not to the same extent. Much in the neighborhood of our city is suffering in the same way. Hudson, Glenburn, Argyle, Alton, Corinth, Herman, Levant, and in fact every town down to Bangor and Hampden reports of the sad devouring element. The brisk wind of the 27th inst. seemed to scatter the fire in every direction in the greatest profusion in all directions. The whole country for miles seemed almost filled with flame. The scene presented from the city was most appalling. The entire horizon from the east, north to south sent up its great rolling columns of smoke, giving evidence of the sad work of destruction. Houses were burned in all directions, public buildings destroyed, and in many the forests seemed to give greatest assurance of safety. The fire in this manner approached to within three miles or less of the settled part of our city, when the wind veered, and forests burned down. Haying fields, once, lushes and buildings, are all equally prey to the element. Amid all the work of destruction is going on. While I write, many families, within a few miles are now waiting in fear and restlessness, with their goods all packed and means of removal provided, to meet the case of emergency, for so sudden does the work of destruction come upon the inhabitants, that no time is left for preparation after the danger has become evident. On the evening of the 27th, the cars from the West were detained by the fire, and delayed several hours before the conductor deemed it prudent to pass along the track in front of the blazing woods, and the traveler is frequently thus detained. The writer, himself, was once shut in himself hemmed in on all sides by flame, and came near being made a victim. In many instances cattle and sheep have fallen a prey to the devouring element, unable to escape over the open field from its ravages. The destitution and want which must inevitably follow is truly appalling, calling loudly upon the charities of all for relief.

Political.

The State Council of the Union League of America will convene at Saratoga Springs tomorrow. Subjects connected intimately with the good of the order and the welfare of the nation in the present crisis of its affairs, will be considered. There will be a full attendance of the representatives on the occasion. The council will meet at St. Nicholas Hall.

It is considered doubtful whether the people of Nevada will accept a constitution. The expense of a State government, and the other burdens which it will be imposed, render a State organization undesirable.

Frederick A. Pike has been renominated for Congress by the Union men of the Fifth district of Maine. It is supposed that James G. Blaine, of the Third district, will also be renominated.

Job E. Stevenson is the Union candidate for Congress in the Twelfth district of Ohio. The Union papers of the Eighteenth district are declaring in favor of renominating Judge Spaulding.

The Congressional nominations so far indicate fewer changes than heretofore in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

GIFT TO A PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—Dr. Wm. Prescott, of Concord, New Hampshire, has recently given to Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, one of the finest geological, mineralogical, and conchological cabinets in the country. It embraces six thousand specimens from all parts of the habitable globe, which the donor has been over forty years in collecting. There are represented one hundred and ninety-six general and two thousand six hundred species of shells, classified in more than three thousand distinct varieties in mineralogy and geology. To these there are yet to be added upwards of two hundred varieties of shells, which, when the cabinet was purchased, the cabinet may be obtained from the fact that of the two hundred and ten genera of shell-fish known to science, one hundred and ninety-six are here represented; and this among and in fact most of the species of those genera are complete. For example, of the *helix*, or snail, there are two hundred and three species represented, of *voluta*, one hundred and sixty-one; of *cypræa*, one hundred and thirty-three; *buccinum*, seventy-two; of *purpura*, sixty; of *cerithium*, forty, and so on though the entire catalogue. It contains only the choicest specimens.

The new enrollment act does not affect the rights of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, in respect to commutation or the procurement of substitutes. They can still pay $300, to be applied to hospital uses, or go into the hospitals as attendants for the term for which they were drafted. They must, however, show that by previous religious profession, they are, and have been, genuine non-resistants on conscientious grounds. Practically, this exemption is confined to the Society of Friends, and has no application to Copperheads who of course are conscientious as to this war.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this office. We are now receiving fast Gram—tail; that he maintains over Petersburg the same moral and physical superiority that he acquired over them at Spottsylvania Court House; and that, as Lee has never since that day dared to assume the offensive against Grant, so he is in no better position to do this now than he was before the assault."

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 19 Fifth street.

THE PROTECTION OF PITTSBURGH.

To the People of Allegheny County.

The undersigned, the committee appointed by the meeting of citizens held on Sunday morning last, to devise measures for the protection of Pittsburgh and vicinity against the threatened raid of the enemy, feel constrained by a sense of duty to the public, to admonish their fellow-citizens not to relapse into a feeling of false security.

The dictates of ordinary prudence ought to constrain us to relax no effort to place this city and neighborhood in a position capable of an adequate defense in any contingency which may arise.

That a large force of the enemy has been detached from the rebel army and sent in this direction on a general mission of mischief, is beyond all question. Large numbers are reported to have moved after the late battle near Winchester in the direction of Hancock and Cumberland, and the ultimate destination of which can only be conjectured—whether it is their purpose to cross the Allegheny mountains a very short time will determine. It was no doubt a small detachment from this force which lately visited Chambersburg, laying the most of it in ashes and perpetrating other acts of fiendish barbarity.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th ult., referring to the success of General Early in the affair near Winchester says, "that their (our) troops were in no condition to renew any conflict, and the doors of the enemy's strongholds are again perhaps wide open. It is at least probable that the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania are now at Early's mercy, and we have no reason to doubt that he will be swift to use the immense advantage he has gained. The next news of Early will probably come to us through the Northern papers, and lively news it is likely to be.

With such a menace as this, and with the knowledge of the fact that the force of Early instead of retiring towards Richmond and moving up the Potomac in this direction, we should regard ourselves as criminally culpable did we fail to admonish our fellow-citizens that in our judgment the danger is such as to warrant the most active exertions on the part of all good citizens to meet and ayert it.

We are willing to devote our time and share with our fellow citizens all necessary expenses incident to a thorough state of preparation, to meet and repel the enemy should he visit us, but without the earnest co-operation of the people by voluntary military organizations, all efforts of the committee must necessarily prove abortive.

THOS. M. HOWE, JAS. PARK, JR.,
THOS. BAKEWELL, J. F. LOGAN,
F. R. BRUNOT, JOS. DILWORTH,
REUBEN MILLER, WM. FERRY,
JAMES LOWRY, JR., JACKSON DUNCAN,
J. I. BENNETT, Committee.

PITTSBURGH, August 3, 1864.

Personal.

Our neighbor the *Gazette*, since it got its improvements, never stops. Yesterday it made the following announcement:

"The mother of Gen. Sickles left New Orleans on the 25th, for New York, with her health fully restored."

Ordinary printing would have made "the mother" read: *This morning*, and "*her* health," his health.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Saturday states on trustworthy authority, that Jacob Thompson, Rebel Commissioner at Niagara Falls, in company with Clay and Hylcombe, crossed the Detroit river at Cross Isle several days ago, and is now somewhere in the Western States.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles G. Halpine having tendered his resignation as Assistant Adjutant General, the Secretary of War offered him a position of Assistant Judge Advocate General of the United States, with rank of Colonel or Brigadier General commanding the city of New York and harbor, or six months' leave, with liberty to engage in any other occupation during that time. Major Halpine having finally determined to resign, has appointed brevet Brigadier General by and with the advice of the Senate, dated March 3, 1865, "for personal gallantry and meritorious conduct," and the Secretary of War sent Major Halpine the following letter accepting his resignation:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
July 31, 1864.

COLONEL—I regret that the official certificate of your disability, contracted during the service, constrains me to accept the resignation repeatedly tendered, but until now unacted upon, in the hopes that restored health might preserve you to the service. I give you the pleasure to express the well earned confidence of this Department for your patriotic and faithful services, and the high sense entertained of your merit as an officer and a gentleman.

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Lieut. Col. HALPINE.

All returns received from the North Carolina election show that *Vance, the present Governor, is re elected over Holden, the peace candidate.*

General Sherman's father died in Washington last week.

Mr. Winton, the editor and proprietor of the Bergen county *Democrat*, published at Hackensack, N. J., was arrested on Saturday last upon a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Whitehead, for counseling resistance to the draft.

The New York *World* thus alludes to Jewett, the peace negotiator:—Feathered as he must have been, plucked as he now is, Jewett at last, however, stands revealed in his indignant note to the President, "whom it concerns"—a very mean fellow indeed. Jewett says he called on Lincoln with my views ever since you entered it, oh most ungrateful of Presidents! ME, who have so enlightened it; ME, the friend and trusted counsellor of Seward; ME, the correspondent of kings and emperors, the terror of the Tuileries and the plague of Palmerston; disown me! Know you, ye United States, that you have dealt with a public snub, my faithful service with a derisive chuckle!"

Some curious stories are told of the uniform politeness of Baron Graham, an English judge, while on the bench. In his day it was usual to suspend judgment in the criminal cases till the conclusion of the assizes, and deliver all the sentences in a lump. A prisoner had been accidentally omitted in the list of capital punishments, of which he was reminded on coming to the end of the list. "Oh, yes; I see, John Thomson—John Thompson, I beg your pardon; you are also to be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your miserable soul too!"

Gen. Shepley has left Norfolk for Maine. He has twenty days' leave of absence.

Mr. Wm. E. S. Whitman, of Augusta, is engaged in writing a history of what Maine has done in the war.

A Welsh cantata, called "Llewellyn," has been produced in London, the music composed by John Thomas, the harpist. The words recount the loves and wars of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, and Gladys, daughter of Cymru.

Grisi, Mario, Madame Sainton-Dolby and Sainton, the violinist, have been engaged by Mr. Dolby to go on a concert tour through England.

Perilous Situation of Tourists on Mount Washington.

A letter dated Crawford's, White Mountains, N. H., gives a thrilling account of a trip on the White Mountains, last week. A party of eight left the Glen House on Thursday morning in a wagon with four horses. The weather was warm and the atmosphere hazy below; but we had taken the precaution to provide against a sudden change of temperature by being clad in full winter costume, the need of which was realized before our team reached the Half-Way House. Upon ascending the first ledge we entered a thick cloud of mist that was driven against us by the wind with fearful violence. Part of the company enveloped themselves in a woolen shawl, and, with head and ears covered, were protected against the *debris* that was carried by the sweeping wind from the mountain's side. The Tip-Top House was reached in safety, and the comfort of a good fire and a comfortable dinner compensated for the exposure of the ascent.

A POLAR REGION.

When the light of Friday broke upon us, we could not realize that our location had not been changed to the Arctic regions. The window panes were covered with ice, and we soon found that old King Frost reigned supreme. Every stone and rock, and every stick and blade of grass and moss, were covered with ice. The air was filled with a fine cloud of snow or hail, and the wind blew almost a perfect hurricane. Sometimes the snow fell thick and fast, covering the ground and filling the air, so that one could not see a few feet ahead.

SUFFERINGS OF TOURISTS.

Parties came up from the Glen House, and some of them suffered severely. A large party of twenty persons came up and went back from the Crawford House, and two young ladies from Chicago were so overcome by the cold, exposure and fatigue, that they were brought into the house insensible, and it required several hours to bring them to consciousness. They had started from Crawford's but illy prepared to endure the terrific storm they had encountered, depending on the short distance. Their sufferings were terrible, but the kind attention of the other ladies who were on hand to minister to their necessities, soon relieved them.

THE STORM INCREASING.

The storm increased during the day. Although the thermometer did not fall below thirty degrees, it was felt as though it must be at zero. Straw hats and linen coats were at a discount, though unfortunately there were several ladies and gentlemen in the company who had left home without such articles, and were no better protection from the storm. One party decided to return to the Glen House, and started in the midst of the storm. They were stopped in their descent by a collision with an ascending team: the air was so thick with the sleet and snow the drivers could not see each other. In the collision, one horse was blown over the side of the ledge, but not seriously hurt; one horse was also blown over, and after the passengers left the coach to walk back the distance, the animal mounted the wagon, and blown bodily over the ledge among the rocks below. The driver escaped, the wagon was broken and one of the horses badly hurt it was an exciting and peril

GOD KEEP OUR WOMEN TRUE.

"What can a women do in war?"
You ask in tones of scorn;
Her voice has swayed its crimson tide
Since first the world was born.
If one fair Helen made a war,
What may a thousand do?
To loyal purposes and aims
God keep our women true!

When, in the battle's deadliest shock,
Our country's vanquished foes
Reeled faint and bleeding 'neath the weight
Of overwhelming blows,
The fiery words of Southern dames,
From lips too proud to sue,
Nerved up their faltering arms afresh—
God, keep our women true?

To that high purpose of the soul
That wielded Judith's blade,
That fired the heart of Joan of Arc
Or Saragossa's maid,
That drove the dagger of Corday
And bore Moll Pitcher through
Our earliest fields baptised in blood;
God, keep our women true!

Their heroism still survives,
Though no ensanguined hand
Flings out the banner, waves the torch,
Or bears the deadly brand;
It dwells in gentlest breasts, and shines
Through eyes of tenderest blue,
That look those sad but firm farewells—
God, keep our women true!

Its earnest trust has beautified
The darkest of our days;
It speaks its scorn of coward hearts,
It sounds the hero's praise;
It twines around our tattered flag
The God-like faith that grew
Beside the Savior's cross and tomb—
God, keep our women true!

The spirit of their deathless deeds
Is breathing round us now;
It builds the soldier's monument,
It loves the wounded brow;
It casts its jewels in the plate,
And sends its loved anew
From hearths already desolate—
God, keep our women true!

Oh, weary, aching hearts behind!
Oh, lone and suffering ones,
Who breathe the prayer and waft the sigh
For husbands, lovers, sons;
Though lips may quiver, hands be clasped
And tears the lids bedew,
Cooke down the coward summons home:
God, keep our women true!

Wit and Wisdom.

"Do you suppose that you can do the landlord in the 'Lady of Lyons?'" said a manager to a seedy actor in quest of an engagement. "I should think I might," was the reply, "*I have done* a great many landlords!"

"You have sorely tried," said a sympathizing neighbor to old Joe Crawdon, weeping over the coffin of his third wife. "Yes," responded the bereaved one, "I have always had the dreadfullest luck with women."

An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in he cerrier's ear that he was not naturalized and consequently could not vote.

A young lady, in a class studying physiology, made answer to a ques ion put, that in six years a human body became entirely changed, so that not a particle of which was in at the commencement of the period would remain in it at the close of it. "Then, Miss L.," said the young tutor "in six years you will cease to be Miss L.?" "Why, yes, sir, I suppose so," said she very modestly looking at the floor.

If an ill natured reviewer finds a passage that he pretends to think not worth the ink and paper used in publishing it, he is very sure to use as much more in re-publishing it.

The laws of Connecticut got blue two centuries ago. The lawyers in a good many States have frequently done so ever since.

We are told to weigh our thoughts; most men and women would need a very small pair of scales.

A young lover, even when his love is most prosperous, *loses heart.*

Many calumnies are injurious even after refuted. Like the Spanish flies, they sting when alive and blister when dead.

We call our legislators law-givers, when instead of giving laws, they charge heavy wages for making them.

Poor men plant and gather the corn, and rich ones drink the whisky.

A civilized should be a good hunter; she never loses her scent.

Charity may gush forth from the hardest heart, like silver water from the rock.

Young lady, get your lover upon his knees, but don't let him get you upon them.

There is as dull a ring about a bad piece of coin, as there is about the moon in hazy weather.

The children of scolding parents are hothouse plants.

Woman is the *converse* of the great human population.

The first institution given to our race was the Sabbath; the next was marriage. Reader, give your first thoughts to heaven, the second to your wife.

It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young gentleman gives her a better.

Many thistles grow upon Parnassus. That must be the reason why so many donkeys browse there.

Some men are odious to vulgar people on account of their high rank in society. Each one of them may say, like the King in Hamlet, "O, my offense is rank."

Love causes a pulling of caps by one sex and the exploding of caps by the other.

Reflection should precede writing and follow reading.

Books in these days are generally like some kinds of trees—a good many leaves and no fruit.

The people can't be jealous, for jealousy is never popular.

Many a man is "blackballed" by those who are scarcely fit to perform that operation upon his boots.

The borrower ties a rope about his neck and puts the end of it in the hand of his neighbor.

Marriage is love parsonified.

We live on our emotions, as the sick man is said in the common speech to be nourished by his fever.

A good many extraordinary objects came to the surface when the great guns of war shake the waters.

In our old age the mind brings together the scenes of to-day and those of the long gone time. We shut eighty years in o each other like the joints of a pocket tele-cope.

There are many trials in life which do no seem to come from unwisdom or folly. They are silver arrows shot from the bow of God and fixed inextricably in the quivering heart.

There is no day born but comes like a stroke of music into the world and sings itself all the way through.

Clouds never send down to ask the grass and plants below how much they need; they rain for the relief of their own full bosoms.

If you would grow up to the skies, you must be planted first low in the dust.

Worldly morality is wise self-seeking, holiness is wiser self-renouncing.

A junior partner in a firm on India street concluded to raise a substitute, and applied to a stout darkey who was standing on the opposite corner, when he received this reply: "Lor bless you, I've got eight hundred dollars at home to buy a white man for myself."

"Sambo, are you posted in the natural sciences?"

"Ob course I is; sartingly."

"Then can you tell me the cause of the great blight in potatoes for the last ten years?"

"Oh! dat's easy enough! It's all owing to the rotat-ory motion ob de earth."

Mrs. H—— desired Dr. Johnson to give his opinion of a new work she had just written, adding that if it would not do, she begged him to tell her, for she had other irons in the fire, and in the case of its not being likely to succeed, she could bring out something else. "Then," said the doctor, after having turned over a few leaves, "I advise you to put it where your other irons are."

During the examination of a witness as to the location of stairs in a house, the counsel asked him—"Which way do the stairs run? The witness very innocently replied—"One way they run up stairs, but the other way, they run down stairs." The learned counsel winked both eyes and then took a look at the ceiling.

A country girl, coming from the field, when told by her poetic cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew, said, "Well, it wasn't any fellow by that name, but it was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out!"

Mr. Punch was asked whether it was possible to cure a blind-alley, when that genius readily replied: "Certainly; I should first begin by improving its *site*."

A clergyman had just united in marriage a couple whose christian names were Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. "They appeared both *animated* and *benefited*", was the reply.

A physician, examining his student as to his progress in medicine and surgery, asked him, "If a man should fall into a well forty feet deep, and strike his head against one of the tools with which he had been digging the well, what would be your course, if called in as surgeon?" Student—I should not advise them to let the man lie, and fill up the well.

"Perhaps you did not know that I had corns," said a good natured man, as a stranger sat his bag down on his toes, in a crowded car. "No, stranger," said the carpet-bag man, "but I think you cultivate too much ground."

Question for rural debating societies or for scientific gentlemen, especially naturalists:

A respectable colored lady inquires at a hosiery establishment for "flesh colored hose."

Is she to be shown hose generally admitted to be that color, known as "flesh color," or those of a darker hue?

Orpheus C. Kerr's wife has run away from him. Will Orpheus seek her?

FOR SALE.—The entire stock and fixtures of a well established

TRIMMING AND NOTION STORE,

is offered for sale on good terms. Location splendid. All questions answered satisfactorily. And full particulars given by addressing

LOCK BOX 72,
Allegheny city Postoffice.
jy27 7w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St. fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
aug No. 54 Market street.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy23-1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE.
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh31-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation in thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaption for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 18th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Munitionsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. RINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,
FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The enterprising Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jy29 Indianapolis, Indiana.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 6th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:
80 shares in name of D. Williams, no certificate issued.
50 " " Gilbert Williams & Co., " "
25 " represented by certificate No. 1058.
100 " in name of D. Hamilton, no certificate issued.
10 " " T. R. Sewall " "
90 " represented by certificate No. 1116.
80 " in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EARLE M. COOPER.
Secr'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 15, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 16th DAY of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.
80 Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
150 Shares represented by certificate No. 188.
200 " " " " 51.
25 " " " " 179.
8 " " " " 209.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER.
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy20-tf

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, August 11th, 1864.
Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.
For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms: Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.
These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15¾ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.
They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. RR. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:
Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable up to the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and
Whereas, The net earnings of the Rail way and the financial condition of the Company justifies the early declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th, 1864, and that the same be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
Provided, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company.
By order of the Board.
jy26-14t W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN instalment of
Five Dollars Per Share
has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the
Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.,
payable at the office of J. M. Cooper, Esq., Bank Block, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 10th, 1864.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. MASLIN COOPER, Sec'y and Treas'r.
jy27-1w Cooper Fire Arms Manuf. Co.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO., AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY, CONNELLSVILLE and STUBENVILLE RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE.
Also, Connellsville Railroad 1st Mortage Bonds, Coupons due August 1st, and Alleghany County Bounty Bonds.
WANTED—Pitt Township County Bonds; Allegheny County Compromise Bonds.
Special attention given to the purchase or sale exclusively on commission of Stocks Bonds and Real Estate.
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Market street.
jy22

JUST RECEIVED—
2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,
store and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
jn Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
E. M. KING,
o. 31 Liberty street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom.n..... 8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r..10:20 p m
Thro Mail.....12:50 a m	Philad'phia Ex'ss..11:50 p m
Thro Express.... 4:25 p m	Fast Line.....12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 p m	Thro Mail .....12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n.... 5:00 p m	John'n Accm'n.. 10:00 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:10 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ..11:00 a m	2d do .. 8:35 a m
3d do ..2:30 p m	3d do .. 1:55 p m
4th do ..6:00 p m	4th do .. 3:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express.... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Philla. " .... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Cin'ti " .... 7:30 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 2:50 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 8:15 a. m., 12:30 m., 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:30 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.
Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 3:30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 3:25 p m
2d do 6:35 p m	2d do 2:05 p m
Fort Perry..... 7:00 a m	Fort Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 8:15 p m	Braddock's..... 8:50 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 3:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:35 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 9:10 a. m.	Mail..... 8:55 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express.. 8:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	do do .. 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Ac-
Steubenville Ac-	commodation.. 12:00 a. m.
com'n leaves	
Allegheny..... 3:30 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do ..10:40 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....29 Wood street.
C. Helmbold.....26 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Books and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....74 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clark & Co.....93 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....109 Pennsylvania avenue.

Boil and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Baisley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co..149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Coals and Manillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Manilla Stores 6 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....8 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....7 and 9 Market st
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....35 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Reinder & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co's & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Cowell.....cor. Duquesne Way and 2d st.
Wm. G. Price, cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co. Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Co.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richetson.....21 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....148 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....86 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....Fifth near Market.
Barry & Brother.....284 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Philadelphia
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shinkle & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water sts.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co. corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....35 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
J. Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....18 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....111 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....82 Wood street.
W. H. Metcalf.....59 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Daweritz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....59 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Bailey & Co.....81 Fourth st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....29 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brechtel.....128 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James Kling.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dable.....58 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....But. cr street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Cranfus.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckleben.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross sts.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....27 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....67 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Picht.....Third st.

Upholsters.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Strubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices.
JOHN MUIRHEAD, Jr.,
se28-3m Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Supercharging Pipes, sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry.
se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and Silver and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6-1y

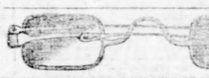
UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Reduced Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally, and Gas Meters.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH. DAVID E. PARK. JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 148 First and 120 Second streets.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Stove Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine shop connected with our foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY.
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Chair Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. ap24-1y

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public I have no CONNEXION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 20, Fifth street. aug5



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since their discovery. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 54 Fifth street.
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., to be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 54 54 54 FIFTH street. ap29

ATTORNEYS

H. C. MACKRELL. S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 88 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. 16-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 111 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
mv18

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA
my25

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
se9 No. 111 Fifth street

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June next, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possess superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.
Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address
G. W. MULLIN,
je20-2m Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE
NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very *favorable* terms. Hackables furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
P. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

JOHN SEIFERTH. CHARLES WEIBL
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jul Pittsburgh.

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR WINE AND BOSTON C

City Intelligence.

The Election.

We give the following additional returns of the late election. In our next we may be able give the official vote of the county:

DISTRICTS.	First Amend't. For.	First Amend't. Ag'st	Second. Amend't. For.	Second. Amend't. Ag'st	Third. Amend't. For.	Third. Amend't. Ag'st
Snowden	93	13	96	12	9	12
Robinson	145	3	155	3	158	3
Plum	104	13	106	11	109	11
Hampton	66	1	66	1	66	1
M'Candless	48	33	51	26	61	26
Fawn	79	1	79	4	79	4
East Deer	90	4	90	4	90	4
Ohio	170	1	172	1	172	1
Ross	82	2	82	2	82	2
M'Clure	88	—	88	—	88	—
Neville	24	—	25	—	25	—
Mifflin	170	100	172	98	172	98
Pine	66	11	66	9	66	9
Union	73	8	73	8	73	8
Chartiers	49	2	49	3	49	3
Baldwin	116	2	116	3	116	3
Patton	118	11	118	11	118	11
Wilkins	240	—	240	—	240	1
Pine	106	—	107	—	108	—
Versailles	120	23	126	23	120	23
Elizabeth	500	3	508	3	506	3
Marshal	26	—	26	—	26	—
Scott	97	8	93	5	95	5
Shaler	124	16	132	8	132	8
BOROUGHS.						
Manchester	228	3	230	2	230	2
Elizabeth	125	—	125	—	125	—
Tarentum	74	—	74	—	74	—

Rejuvenating Old Men for Substitutes.

We had thought the bounty brokers in this region were up to all the tricks of the trade, but a fellow engaged in the business in St. Louis seems to have borne off the palm. Having been rather unsuccessful in his search for stock to fill the numerous orders of his customers, and meeting with an old grey-headed man who answered his purpose in every respect except the *trifling matter of over-age*, hit upon the happy expedient of restoring the old man to youth. He first administered to his patient a liberal dose of the essence of rye; then took him to a barber's shop, had his neck and face washed and powdered, his hair and whiskers neatly dyed, and the wrinkles in his cheeks smoothed over by a process known to the tonsorial profession. Another snifter of rye was poured down the patient's throat to straighten his spine, clear the rheum from his eyes, and make his breast swell out in martial style. The inner man being arranged in mustering condition, it was deemed necessary, in order to make "a sure thing" of the job, to bestow some attention upon the outer covering. A pair of substantial brogans was purchased, and a new yellow linen duster added, and the old man of sixty presented the appearance of a biped of not more than thirty. On the way to the mustering office the broker committed a mistake that marred all his bright visions of large profits, and the fruits of his labor, enterprise and ingenuity slipped from his grasp—for a third piece of rye put a much stouter spine in the old man's backbone that he positively refused to enlist! In vain the broker threatened, entreated and offered a large sum to induce his substitute to come up to the scratch. The old man felt as independent as a newly-appointed corporal, and swore "he'd be dad-sqelched if he was going to fight for any bloody coward in America." The broker then demanded the return of the brogans and the linen duster, but the alarm finally induced him to give them up. The broker was in despair. He had spent $9.35 in clear cash in making a young substitute out of an old supernumerary, and now was cheated out of his investment.

"My young friend," said the recusant substitute, "I'll tell you how you can make it all right; just have my death entered to the credit of my principal, and that will square accounts."

"You infernal old swindler! what do you mean?"

"Why, didn't I *die* for the coward who hired you to get me as his substitute; and when a substitute *dies*, doesn't that relieve the principal?"

Deplorable Accident.

The Evansville *Journal* furnishes us the following particulars of a deplorable accident which occurred to Capt. Hiram K. Hazlett, of this city, on Monday last, at that place. The *Journal* says: Captain Hiram K. Hazlett, of the steamer Carrie, in company with several friends, went to the Salt Wells early in the morning for the purpose of spending the day in the shade, as a kind of select picnic party.

While pleasantly whiling away the time, one of the party climbed into a tree, and was followed by the Captain, who was a very active climber.

After getting into the tree, the Captain's friend crossed into another tree, and the Captain, in attempting to follow, lost his hold of the limb and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty or twenty-five feet, striking on a bench.

His friends rushed to his assistance, and upon examination found that his leg was broken very badly, just above the ankle, the bone protruding through the flesh. His right foot was badly sprained and bruised, and was terribly swollen last evening. He was immediately brought to the city, and after a consultation of four of our most skillful surgeons, it was decemed necessary to amputate the limb at the ankle joint, which was done in the most skillful manner by Dr. Hasselman, assisted by Dr. Harrington, Gec. B. Walker and Thompson.

The fortitude with which Capt. Hazlett bore the pain, from the first to the last, was remarkable beyond comention, not a groan having at any time, as we learn, escaped his lips. The news of this misfortune will carry regret to many hearts, as few men of his age have so many friends, and none ever deserved more. The Captain is now at the American House, where he will receive the kindest attention, and when we last saw him he was quite comfortable, comparatively.

Home Defence.

The enrolement of the State militia will probably be completed this week. The sooner it is accomplished the better. If there is not wisdom enough in the Legislature to frame a *practical* and *efficient* militia law at its coming extra session, the people will have to take the matter in hand themselves and do the best they can under the circumstances.

Fast Day Sermon.—Rev. E. B. Snyder, of Christ's M. E. Church, Penn street, will deliver a sermon suitable to the occasion this morning at the usual hour. Rev. S. is one of our most able and eloquent ministers, and his discourse on so interesting an occasion will doubtless bring out a large audience. Many other eminent Divines of the city preach sermons appropriate to the occasion to day.

Firemen's Pic-nic.—The Neptune boys will give a grand pic-nic at Glenwood on on Friday. The preparations that have been made guarantee a pleasant day to all who attend. Dickey will serve up the catables on the occasion.

Resumed Practice.—Dr. James King, who recently resigned the position of Surgeon General of Pennsylvania has resumed the practice of medicine in this city, and may be found at No. 97, Fourth street.

Printers' Pic-Nic.—The Printers of Pittsburgh will hold a Pic-Nic at Glenwood to-day, at which J. R. Dickey will serve up the refreshments in his usual good style. A good time is expected generally.

Shall the Soldiers Vote?—The vote in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on the right of the soldiers to vote, is most gratifying, a majority being abt at 3,000. For the county it will reach over 10,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 3.

Money quiet and steady. Sterling quiet at 109 for gold. Gold firmer, opening at 2.05, and advancing to 257/8, declining to 253/8, advancing to 25, closing at 253/8. Government stocks steady; United States 6s 1881 Coupons, 105¼@ 10 5/8; 5 ats Coupons, 107¼@107 5/8; 7-3 Treasury Notes, 105⅝.

Gold rose to 253/8 on a rumor that Grant was retreating to Washington. There was no Second Board held this afternoon.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, August 3.

The prices of stocks old in Boston to-day were, Canada, 35; Copper Falls, 35; Quincy, 101; Rock Island, 18; Central 63; Pewable, 66; Lynn, 35.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

COTTON—2c better for Mid. Uplnd.

FLOUR—10c lower, at $9 70@$10; Extra, $10 25@10 50; R. H. O. $10 55@12; trade brands in tne smarket closing heavy, with no buyers at the outside quotations. Included in sales are: 5,000 bbls, Extra State for September and October, at $11 00@11 25.

WHISKY—Closes heavy at $1 73 for State, and $1 74 for Western.

WHEAT—Dull and 2c lower, at $2 21@2 30 for Chicago Spring, $2 24@2 35 for Milwaukee Club, and $2 46@2 57 for Amber Red Western.

CORN—Dull, heavy and 1c lower, at $1 56@1 58 for New Mixed Western, including one load very choice at $1 59.

OATS—Dull and declining, at $1 01@1 01½ for Western.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—Dull; New Orleans, $1 15; Muscovado $1 05.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal at 51c for Crude, 82@83 for Refined in bond, and 86@87, duty free.

PORK—Heavy and lower at $35 for Mess, $26 50@$30 for New, closing at the outside price—$35 for prime, $37 for prime Mess, and prime Mess for August buyers' option, at $37 50.

BEEF—Dull and heavy.

LARD—Little higher, with a fair demand at 20 5/8@21¾.

BUTTER—Higher at 38@45 for Ohio, and 40@50 for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 17@25.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—40 off.

CORN—Scarce at $1 73.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude 40@50c; Refined, free, 90@95c.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1 80.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.

TOBACCO—Active and one and two cents higher.

COTTON—Advanced; $1 50 for middling.

FLOUR—Firm, $9 25@9 50 for superfine, and $10 75 for double extra.

CORN—Better at $1 56@1 57.

OATS—Lower at 88c@90c.

C. CHRISTIAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Refined Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

No. 23 North Front street, Philadelphia.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Of'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				
50 Exchange	—	70½	—	May 5
50 Citizen	—	65	—	" 5
50 Pittsburgh	—	65	—	" 5
50 Allegheny	—	60	—	" 5
50 Mechanics	—	66	—	" 5
50 Iron City	—	54½	—	" 5
50 M. & M.	—	60	—	" 5
50 First National	110	—	—	$3.75
50 Second National	110	—	—	—
50 Third National	—	106	—	—
50 Fourth National	110	—	—	—
50 First National, Ally	—	110	—	$6.00
50 Manchester Saving	—	49¾	49¾	4 per ct.
	INSURANCE.			
50 Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
50 Western	—	53½	May	2.50
50 Monongahela	54	52	—	$2.00
50 Eureka	50	52	—	$4.00
50 Pittsburgh	91	92	—	—
25 Allegheny	—	27	—	$3.00
50 Peoples	—	28	—	$4.00
50 Penna	—	82½	—	—
	BRIDGE.			
25 Monongahela	—	28¾	—	4 per ct.
58 St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 per ct.
50 Hand Street	—	55	—	5 per ct.
50 Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25 Birmingham	—	33½	—	$1.50
	RAILROAD.			
50 Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50 Penna. Central	—	73½	—	—
100 Fort Wayne	—	116¾	—	—
100 Cleveland	—	114	—	—
50 Connellsville	11	13	12½	—
50 do (interest)	11¾	12	—	—
50 Steubenville	—	13¼	—	—
50 Chartiers	—	5	—	—
50 Hempfield	—	—	—	—
50 Ohio & P. & Manchester	65	70	65	—
25 Birmingham	—	40	—	—
50 Citizens	—	90	—	—
	GAS.			
50 Pittsburgh	—	88½	—	$3.50
50 Allegheny	54½	—	—	$3.00
50 Consolidated	—	81¾	—	5 per ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25 Lincoln	—	27	—	—
Artesian	—	—	—	—
10 New York American	—	9	7¾	—
10 Dalzell	—	—	8¾	1 per ct.
10 Allegheny and Pithole	—	15	—	2 per ct.
50 Columbia	—	—	—	5 per ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
50 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	—	11½	—
50 Monghela Navig'n Co	—	48	—	$2.00
	BONDS.			
Allegheny County 6s	—	82	—	—
do Scrip 6s	—	81	—	—
Pittsburgh 6s	—	99	—	—
do 6s	—	97	—	—
Allegheny City 6s	—	100	—	—
do 6s	—	70	—	—
Alley V. R. R. 7s	—	105	—	—
do 2d mortg	—	100	—	—
Connellsville 6s	—	100	83	—
Steub. R. R. 6s	—	75	—	—
Alley Co Bonds	—	90¾	—	—

WEDNESDAY, August 3—P. M.

—The Stock of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad has been advancing in price during the past fortnight. Under the late arrangement this road is coming into favor with capitalists as an investment. Any one conversant with railroads can, upon a very slight investigation, find better value for the price as a permanent productive investment in that property than any stock for sale in Wall street. The road is one of the great trunk lines east and west, and the country it runs through is about the most fertile, on the average, of any line in the Union, and it is only in its infancy of prosperity. The line has but few grades, and is on an air line from Pittsburgh to Chicago four hundred and sixty-seven miles, or the same length as the Erie. Its capacity for making money is seen in the semi-annual report of the company, which shows only a slight increase of expenses while the receipts are largely increased. The Fort Wayne route is nearly a hundred and fifty miles shorter to Chicago than over any other line, the present plan is to divide ten per cent. annually, on the shares, payable in quarterly dividends of two and a half per cent.; but by the new organization the company is obliged to divide the whole of the net earnings on the stock in proportion to the surplus over ten per cent. is accumulating, and it is apparent that in about a year from January next the company will have from twenty-five to forty per cent. surplus beyond their regular dividends. In the last six months the company has built between forty and forty-five miles of double track, and has paid for ninety-five first-class locomotives, and added $1,300,000 to their capital, which is ample to cover the whole outlay. The company will complete the double track as rapidly as practicable, and when the double track is finished the earnings cannot fall short of the Erie and New York Central, if they do not exceed those of either line. The stock and bonds of the company are as follows, in round numbers:

First Mortgage, due in 1911	$5,000,000
Second Mortgage, due in 1912	5,000,000
Third Mortgage, due in 1912 (or preferred)	2,000,000
Fort Wayne Stock	6,500,000
Original Capital	1,700,000
Scrip recently issued	1,200,000
Total	$19,800,000

The road is at present earning seven millions and a half of dollars. Comparing it with the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central (the Fort Wayne capital being about the same as that of these companies), it is earning more than both of those lines. The Michigan Central stock is selling at 130 and the Michigan Southern guaranteed is selling at 110, while the Fort Wayne is only 114. Fort Wayne is held chiefly by parties for investment, and the price hitherto since April has been depressed by causes which have now ceased to operate.

The recent advance in price has arisen solely from the demand from legitimate orders, and the small amount of the stock floating on the street.

—United States stocks are lower, and are pressed by public and private sale, under reports of the intention of the Treasury Department to sell the remainder of the loan of 1881. The New York *Tribune* says the report has thus far no official sanction, and the movement is in the right direction, and should have preceded any offer to sell the 7.30s. The sooner the government ceases to be a borrower, and by issuing money, the better it will be for all concerned. The Government should weather current compound six per cent. notes nor depend upon the voluntary tender of money at par in currency to carry on the Treasury. The proper way is to put the Government credit squarely in competition with all minor credits, and sell bonds for what they will command. To do this will damage all classes of speculators, and break down prices, to the advantage of the Government and the labor of the country.

—The New York *Post* of yesterday says: "Exchange is nearly at par, and 100 for specie. For currency the opening price was 252 at the close it is dull at 280. The loan market is fairly active at 7 per cent. But the leading institutions are not selling funds on gilt edge collaneous securities, and the accumulation of capital seeking investment is so large that borrowers are resolutely supplied. The stock market opened with more animation, and there was a considerable but irregularly distributed improvement in quotations. Governments are steady. Five-twenties are in greater request, and have improved ¼ per cent. Certificates and seven-thirties are rather lower."

—The weekly averages of the old banks of the city of New York, on Saturday, July 30, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 23:

Decrease in loans	$5,917,251
Increase in specie	1,734
Decrease in circulation	125,409
Increase in undrawn deposits	4,948,308

—The report of Professor B. Silliman, Jr., upon the Mariposa estate is worth a careful examination by all who are interested in that Company or any similar enterprise. It is made after careful personal examination, and concludes as follows:—"That the judicious use of money will be rewarded, and that speedily, by exploring the undeveloped quartz veins of the estate is too obvious, I trust, after the arguments and facts already set forth, to require further illustration. All explorations will not be fruitful certainly, but those which are so will become so largely remunerative that they will exceed the others. By no other plan can you hope to manage the estate with honor or profit. By this method you will be sure to develop a vast value which will render your stock desirable as a permanent and safe investment."

—Kennedy's *Bank Review* for this month contains a long list descriptive of the latest frauds in the shape of counterfeits and altered bills. We insert below a part of them, which it would be well for persons handling money to be on their guard,

Clinton Bank, Clinton, Conn., 5s counterfeit vig. train of car running to the left; on right end 5, female, FIVE; left end 5 male portrait.

Commercial Bank, Saratoga, New York, 2s imitation—vig. female seated, her arm resting on a bale, holding wand and horn of plenty, cars and ship in the distance—man sharpening scythe on right end—State dio on left end.

Farmer's and Mechanics bank, Easton Pa 10s altered from 1s—vig. General Scott, 10 on each upper corner.

3s on the Chicopee Bank, Mass., which is a partial imitation of the 3s on this bank in which the right hand of Washington is resting on horse, and the left hand; the entire horse is to be seen in genuine, only portion in bad.

Appleton Bank, Lowell, Mass; 10s raised from 1s—vig. mechanic seated with right hand resting on anvil, bale of goods on left, and railroad train on right; large figure 10 on right end, and the name of the bank curved at the left of the bill above vig. In genuine the name of the bank is in the middle of the bill, also a large X and a smaller x, in the lower left corner.

10s raised from 2s—vig, two females standing at a loom; 10 in upper right corner and male portrait below it; TEN on lower right end.

Mercantile Bank, Patchogue, L. I., 5s vig. female seated, eagle, cars, boats, village and camp scene; right end 10, X; left end Goddess of Liberty, X.

Mohawk River Bank, Fonda, N. Y. 5s altered—vig. drovers, cattle, etc.

New England Pacific Bank, North Providence, R. I. 10s counterfeit—vig. blacksmith seated beside h s anvil, holding hammer, X in upper and 10 in lower right corner; man with sickle and bundle of wheat on left end. The paper is of a greyish tint. 2s The new genuine 10s represent the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Union bank, Weymouth and Braintree, Mass 5s raised from 1s—vig. locomotive and train of cars; 5 in upper and lower right and upper left corners; also a small portrait of Washington in the upper left encircled by name of Bank. The genuine has a small sight of Webster encircled by name of Bank on the right.

People's Bank, Louisville, Ky. 2s—vig. Indian woman and female with a flag on right; horses, bales and cars on right center; hog killing in upper, and 2 in medallion in lower left corners; figure 2 and two dollars in left center. Look out for this plate as it can be easily altered.

Searsport Bank, Me. 5s altered—vig. shipyard, carpenters at work. The genuine has a large spread eagle standing on a rock in the sea for vig. and an anchor in the lower right corner.

Somersworth Bank, Somersworth, N. H. 5s altered from 1s—vig. four men, woman, child and dog; large figure 5 across right centre.

Traders' Bank, Boston, Mass. 10s altered—vig. spread eagle, shield and motto. X each side; Indian with bow on right; portrait and flowers on left.

Weybosset Bank, Providence, R.I. 5s imitation new plate—vig. ship, male portrait each side; female on each end. The date, April 1st, and cashier's name are engraved. Note has a yellow tint.

Bingham Bank, Mass. 5s counterfeit—vig. eagle standing on shield, large V with female and Cupid on right of same; 5 in upper right corner and female below it. In the genuine the word FIVE is printed in three places below the name of Bank, also on the upper left corner. It is a fac simile of an old plate, but the Bank has not issued any for several years. The cashier's name is written J. G. Lovett, instead of Jno. O. Lovett.

Judson Bank, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 10s—spurious—vig. three females, Mercury, ships, &c., female bust on right end. Bank issues no 10s.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

BUSINESS—We have no particular change to note in regard to the leading articles. The demand was moderate and sales were likewise. The weather continues pleasant. The heavy rains of the past two days have caused a rise of water. Last evening at twilight we noticed over four feet of water. This will cause a stir among the light draught steamers at the landing. The new packet Columbia, Capt. Porter, is announced for St. Louis on Saturday. The Leni Leoti, Capt. Shepherd, will leave for Cincinnati on Friday. Other boats will no doubt be announced, should the river maintain its present stage. Among the operations we note as follows:

BAGS—The market continues very firm with a good local demand. Prices have an upward tendency. Linen—Sales of 2 bush at $75 per bushel. Of cotton bags there is found a ready market. Burlaps—Sales of 4 bush at $50; 2 bush at 53c. Gunnies—Large, $65; small, $40 per hundred.

ALCOHOL—The market was steady with a good demand at 88 proof, $3 60@3 65; 98 proof, $3 65@3 70, do.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good local and export demand. We note sales of 100 kegs in two lots to go out of the market at 39@39½; sales of 30 packages at 36@37c.

FEATHERS—We have nothing to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate, and sales to a moderate extent. The receipts for some time past have been small, dealers confining their purchases to lots to meet their immediate wants. The sales were *Extra Family* 100 bbls $10 50@11 25; 100 bbls do $10 25@11 00; 50 bbls do 10 00; 50 bbls do 9 75; made up of the same range of prices. Country lots sold at various prices as per quality.

WHISKY—The demand was moderate. Sales of 10 bbls City Rectified at $1 75 ₰ gallon, dealers confining their purchases to lots to meet their immediate wants. The sales were *Extra Family* 100 bbls $10 50@11 25; 100 bbls do $10 25@11 00; 50 bbls do 10 00; 50 bbls do 9 75; made up of the same range of prices. Country lots sold at various prices as per quality.

GROCERIES—The market has been inactive for some days past, the sales made being in a small way at the following figures: Rio Coffee 42@45c; Sugars, Orleans 25@26c, Cuba 24@25c; Coffee Sugars 23@23c, for Crushed 31½c; Molasses, Orleans $1 20@1 24, Syrups $1 15@1 35 ₰ gallon.

RICE.—Market steady at 15c per ₰.

GRAIN.—The receipts during the week were small, hence we have a quiet market. Prices generally were unchanged. Wheat—none coming in. The nominal rates were, Red, $2 00; White, $2 10; the mills will pay these figures. Oats—Sales 650 bu at $1@1 05. Corn—there were no receipts. The last sale reported was at $1 50@1 55. Barley and Rye, dull.

CHEESE.—The market was firm with a good demand. Among the sales were 65 boxes W. R. at 23c; 40 do at 21c.

HAY.—The receipts have fallen off at the sales. Six loads were disposed of at $40 00@ 46 00 per ton.

EGGS were dull; Sales 7 bbls at 18c.

APPLES—The sales were small; 40 bbls were disposed of at $5 00@5 75 per bbl.

OILS—Linseed was in demand at $1 80@1 85 for Linseed. Lard Oil—Sales 50 bbls No. 1 at $1 65; Sales 25 bbls No. 2 at $1 50.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales were regular, as follows: Shoulders, 5,000 ₰s, 15½c; Sides, 5,000 ₰s, 16½c; P. Hams, 3,000 ₰s, 19½c; Sugar Cured Hams, 2,000 ₰s, 22c. SALT—The market was firm, with a fair demand; sales 200 bbls No. 1 at $3 00 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT was in fair request; Sales Apples at 10@10½c. Peaches—Sales at 19@20c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 3.

FLOUR—Dull and inactive. Sales 50 bbls XX red at $10.

WHEAT—Exceedingly dull. Sale last evening of 1,000 bu red tree on board at $2 10. This afternoon 1 car red, on track, at $2 09; 1 car white, on track, at $2 25.

CORN—Sales 2,000 bu shelled tree on board at $1 30; 1 car do on track at $1 31; 1 car do do at $1 30@.

OATS dull and in light request. Sale 1 car on track at 90c.

PORK—Dull and nominal at $38 for heavy mess; $25 for light do.

LARD—Quiet and in moderate request. City rendered in tierces held at 20c. Sale 5 kegs country at 18c.

SMOKED MEATS—Firm and unchanged. Sales 2,000 lbs canvassed hams at 23c; 800 lbs plain do at 20c; sales 1,000 lbs shoulders at 16c.

BUTTER—Market very firm and in active demand at 38@39c for good to choice Western Reserve; 32@36c for Central and Western.

CHEESE—Market dull. Manufacturers in the country are asking more for their stocks than they can be sold for in large lots in this market, and consequently buyers hold off. We quote nominal at 16@18c for large lots, and 17@19c for small lots selected and Hamburg.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

Nothing has occurred since our last to change the general features of the market for lumber. The local and country demand continue good, and a liberal business is being transacted from the various yards. The receipts of logs by canal and railroad are quite small. We continue our quotations as follows:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARD.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	$65 00
1st common "	55 00
2d " "	45 00
3d " "	40 00
Mill run "	30 00
Ping joists and timber per 1,000 feet	40 00
Fine fencing boards "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st common flooring "	40 00
2d " "	30 00
3d " "	20 00
Joists, posts per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch, per 1,000 feet	6 50
No. 2, "	5 00
Lath "	6 00

Cincinnati Horse and Mule Market.

The market remains in about the same condition as last reported. The heavy discount on vouchers, in which dealers are paid, prevents operations to any great extent. No change has occurred in prices, and we continue those of last week, viz:

MULES.

Two to three years old, fourteen hands high, $125.

Two to three years old, fourteen and a half hands high, $135.

Two to three years old, fifteen hands high, $145.

Four years old and upward, fourteen hands high, $145.

Four years old and upward, fourteen and a half hands high, $155.

Four years old and upward, fifteen hands high, $165.

HORSES.

Paid for in vouchers, and subject to inspection by the Government inspector, $140@150.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

The receipts have fallen off largely during the past week, and with a good demand for the local trade, prices are higher. We now quote as follows:

NEW CROP.

Hay, loose per ton	$25@30
Hay, baled per ton	27@33
OLD CROP.	
Hay, loose per ton	$30@32
Hay, baled per ton	32@34

Straw—The receipts of Straw are liberal, and fully equal to the requirements. Prices remain as follows:

Rye straw, per ton	$15@16
Wheat straw, per ton	10@12

Boston Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shipping List* says that to California the shipments have been light. Among the exports of the week from this port we notice 518 cases by the Starlight. To New York the shipments have been 60 cases.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1864.	1863.
For the week, cases	1,797	2,928
Since January 1	45,857	32,015
Total	47,784	34,943

Showing an increase, compared with last year, of 12,841 cases.

Crops in Iowa.

A gentleman from this city, who has just returned from Iowa, gives the most favorable report of the condition of the crops in that State. He rode about one hundred miles by private conveyance through the most thickly settled and best cultivated portions of the State, and had an opportunity of seeing the condition of the different crops. The wheat is about all harvested, and the yield is very near an average in quantity, and the quality is superior to that raised for a number of years. Corn that was planted early is in the most thrifty condition, while that which was planted late does not look quite as well, but will be a full average. Oats are looking as well as could be wished, and potatoes and other root crops are vigorous and promise all that could be desired.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Market active at an advance of $1 to $1 50 per 100 ₰s on lugs, and all other grades were active at very full prices. There were several new buyers in the market. Prices range as follows: Stems, $4@4 40; scraps at $3 50@3 70; lugs $10@15; common shipping leaf, $15 50@21; medium do at $21@27; good do, $27@35 50; manufacturing leaf was firm at last quotations. The offerings consisted of 388 hhds, of which 225 were sold, and bids on 13 were rejected.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO.—The sales at the warehouses amounted to 245 hhds, and the sales of the week were 1,511 hhds, against 1,633 hhds the previous week. The total sales of the season sum up 61,165 hhds. The prices to-day ranged from $11 00 to $24 00, for common lugs to fair leaf—a clear advance of $3 per hundred over the former week. A few hhds sold to-day at $48 25 to $47 25, and damaged and stems from $7 80 to $10 25.

European.

IRON—In England a reduction of 20s on January prices declared. Or exports to the United States for the five months ending 31st July, show a great increase, especially in rails, viz:

	1864.	1863.
Pig iron	tons 49,225	16,119
Bar, angle, rod	" 50,863	23,360
Railway, all kinds	" 70,287	6,048
Hoops, sheets, plates	" 8,020	8,087

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, August 4, 1864.

The oil market continues inactive, there being no demand for Crude. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers were such that no sales have transpired in the market since the 25th of July, and the amount then sold was only 239 barrels, at 42½c, packages included. The figures at present are altogether nominal, and we shall omit them until we can report transactions. At present all that arrives goes East, to Philadelphia, where the article is shipped direct to Europe. The railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity. The receipts yesterday amounted to 944 barrels. The present rise in the Allegheny will no doubt increase the receipts by that channel. Among the transactions we note the following:

Crude Oil—We did not learn of a single sale. Prices were nominal. Holders of Crude seem to have the "Eastern fever;" liberal sales have been made deliverable in Philadelphia. Prices range from 36@39½ ₰ gallon.

Refined—The demand during the past two days has increased. Yesterday we mentioned sales to the extent of 2,000 bbls; to-day we note further sales of 1,000 bbls of Brilliant, tank, delivered from the 15th to the 31st of August, seller's option, at 80c.

Free Oil—Was dull and was not enquired for; we omit figures.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

G S Long, 255 bbls; Fleming & Bro, 157; A R Davis, 28; Huling & Way, 425; J Gallagher, 81; —Total, 946.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was firm with a good demand, but the unsettled state of affairs just at this time prevents transactions. The stock on hand is not large.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 4, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₰ lb
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7½
1¼ to 1⅜, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8

HEAVY SAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1½ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8
⅞ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

¾ to 6 inch	8¼
1¼ and 1½	8¾
1¾ and 1⅞	9
1 and 1½	9¼
1 inch	10½
¾ inch	10½
⅝ inch	11
½ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼	½ and 9-16 inch	8
⅞ to 2¾ inch	7¾	⅜ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8½
3⅝ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8¾
4¼ and 4½ inch	8½	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾	½ inch	8¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8	½ inch	8¾
¾ and ⅞ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	8
¾ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	8¼
¾ by ⅜ and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₰ keg		₰ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8	12¼	24 Fine	10 87½
8d and 9d	8 37½	7/8 in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 87½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$9 12½	7/8 inch	10 88
8d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 88
12d	8 63	1½ inch	9 88
16d	8 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		2 inch	8 88
6d	9 63	Tobacco.	
8d	9 38	6d	8 88
10d	9 13	8d	8 63
12d	9 13	10d	8 38
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

PRICES subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

New York Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, and held firmly.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New York Inspection Warehouses in July:

	Ky.	N. C.	O.	Md.	Total
Stock, July 1, 1864	17,704	1	14	4	17,723